The Bombay Ga[illegible]

No. 10,884—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The Passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 26 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883.
— LOMBARDY ..	2726	500	W. H. Mudie	..19th Oct.
L. ROMETTA	3502	600	G. W. Brady	..26th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	..2nd Nov.
L. CLYDE.....	4124	750	E. M. Edmond	..9th ,,
— SURAT.....	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	..16th ,,
L. MIRZAPORE...	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	..23rd ,,
— VENETIA.....	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	..30th ,,

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
NEPAUL.....	3536	600	H. Wyatt	..19th Oct.
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4023	700	E. G. Stead	..2nd Nov.
PEKIN.....	3900	600	A. Symons.	..16th ,,
HYDASPES.....	3361	500	G. Scrivener	..30th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 10, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 21th and on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To All Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class ..£ 500	Including		I Class ..£ 520	Including	
II do..... 340	wines.		II do. 330	wines.	
III do..... 150	With food.		III do. 155	With food.	

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA, on Thursday ..... 1st Nov., 1883.
CHINA, on Saturday ..... 1st Dec., 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving the Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, £ 95 Brighton Route £ 0
,, ,, II do. do. .. 70 do. .. 0
From Naples, I do. do. .. 145 do. .. 0
,, ,, M do. do. .. 105 do. .. 0

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, September 7, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHANDERNAGOR, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th Oct. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 15 1

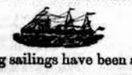
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. HISPANIA ..	3,189	480	James Laird.,	14th Oct.
s.s. NUBIA.....	3,553	480	T. G. Knox ..	22nd ,,
s.s. PERSIA.....	4,500	600	R. Hutchinson	2nd Nov.
s.s. ARMENIA....	3,395	480	G. H. Read..	13th ,,
s.s. VICTORIA....	3,342	480	John Craig ..	3rd Dec.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th Sept., 1883.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. and O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. Co. and other Lines, free of charge, and full particulars of Rates and Sailings furnished on application.

HAND-BOOKS for Homeward Passengers also supplied.

KING, KING AND CO.

August 1, 1883.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now a large stock of the above materia of the fastest possible colour and of the regulation shade.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
MESSRS. BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

STANDARD RETIREMENT POLICIES.

FIFTY POUNDS A YEAR FROM AGE 50.

SCHEME supplies an excellent Savings Fund for retirement.

Subscriptions at young ages very small.

Form simple. No Medical Examinations. No restrictive conditions. Full particulars on application to SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay. *Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.*

KODANAAD ESTATES.
NEILGHERRY HILLS.

TRADE K T E in a triangle. MARK.

AWARDED Gold Medal, two Silver Medals, five First prizes and seven Diplomas.

This fine TEA in all varieties and priced very low is to be had only of

Messrs. BOLTON & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

T. DREWET, M.E.
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY.
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &C.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED.
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS.
ALL MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted for.
[illegible] to of Works,
[illegible] ventilating scale
[illegible] of heat by

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th October, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

The "MALDA" may proceed to Beypore first, returning to Calicut afterwards.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "MECCA," 1,465 tons, on TUESDAY, 16th October, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "EUPHRATES," 807 tons, on SATURDAY, 20th October, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,465 tons, on 7th November, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th October, 1883. Agents

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned,
Chronometers Repaired.
Chronometers Rated,*
Chronometers given on Hire,**
Sextants Adjusted
Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered.
Agates Replaced in Compasses.
Barometer Tubes Replaced, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1,4 seconds per month.

** A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEMI-SUITES,
consisting of Brooch and Earrings in Silver and Gold,
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 300, Cash.
Jewellery of every description on sale by
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

BRACELETS,
SILVER, GOLD, AND JEWELLED,
Of the best London manufacture in the newest designs.
Each Rs. 20 to Rs. 500, Cash.
Jewellery of every description on sale by
TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

BROOCHES,
SILVER, GOLD AND JEWELLED,
Of the best London manufacture in the newest designs.
Each Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 165, Cash.
Jewellery of every description on sale by
TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES.

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM.	KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM.	KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.
KEILLER'S CHERRY JAM.	KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM.	KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM.	KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.

1 lb. tins, 7 annas cash.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED TOAST-RACKS,
In a variety of neat and serviceable shapes,
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 20, Cash.

EGG-STANDS
Of different sizes and patterns,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 70, Cash.

BREAKFAST FRAMES.
Egg Cups, Condiment Bottles and Toast-rack Combined in one Frame.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 70, Cash.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
Of every description on sale by
TREACHER & CO., Limited.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S
ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.

		Cash prices. Rs. as.
One Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes	each	0 10
Eighteen Penny do. do.	,,	1 0
Two-Shilling do. do.	,,	1 4
Three-Shilling do. do.	,,	2 0
Five-Shilling do. do.	,,	3 0

DRY CAKE COLOUR BOXES.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c.....	,,	4 8
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c	,,	8 8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c	,,	14 0
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c.....	,,	70 0

MOIST PAN COLOUR BOXES.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c...	,,	6 12
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c	,,	13 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c.....	,,	22 8

MOIST TUBE COLOUR BOXES.

Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes Colour, &c.....	,,	14 0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes Colour, &c.....	,,	34 0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes Colour, &c.....	,,	50 0

OTHER BOXES AT INTERMEDIATE PRICES.

GOLD PAINT.
GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.
WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPERS.
Solid Sketching and Drawing Blocks.
Half-bound Sketch Books.
Drowing Books. Portfolios.
Tracing Cloth. Tracing Paper.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S
SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES.
SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.
BEST CAMEL'S-HAIR BRUSHES.
WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
French Pastel Crayons. Conte Crayons.

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TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, VALUERS, &c.,

OFFICE, 31, MEADOW-STREET (corner of Bell-lane).

UNDERTAKE to prepare PLANS and ESTIMATES for the ERECTION of various Western Industries, such as Jute, Silk, Wool, Cotton, Soap, and Candles; oil crushing, paper, sugar Turkey Red Dye Works, Calico print works, &c.; their MACHINERY and necessary Buildings; also to SUPPLY MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, &c., complete, landed in Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta, or delivered at Liverpool (free on board.)

ESTIMATES FREE on application, for Machinery.

Messrs. S. & W. are AGENTS *for First Class Machinists only*, of England and Scotland.

Any Contract works supervised: SURVEYING undertaken by the job; VALUATION done on moderate terms. Any kind of Civil and Mechanical Engineering undertaken.

SCOTT & WASLEKAR. T. W. SCOTT, C. E., Architect. N. N. WASLEKAR, C. E., M. E., &c.

15th Sept., 1883

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

CASH. Per dozen.		CASH. Per dozen.
16 0	YELLOW SEAL	16 0
	A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	
20 0	EXTRA DRY PALE	20 0
	A light, natural, unblended Wine.	
22 0	PALE DINNER	22 0
	An excellent Wine for general use.	
25 0	VINO DE PASTO	25 0
	A good, genuine Dinner Wine.	
28 0	OLD DRY	28 0
	Very superior, soft and dry.	
28 0	GOLDEN	28 0
	A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine.	
28 0	SUPERIOR FINO	28 0
	Old, pure, delicate, dry.	
28 0	MANZANILLA	28 0
	Very dry and pale.	
38 0	SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO	38 0
	Very old and choice.	

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOLERA BELTS.
ASQUITH AND LORD'S SPECIALITY.

THESE BELTS are indispensable for wear in Tropical climates, they are a sure preventive against chills, and give great support when riding or walking. They are made from the best UNSHRINKABLE SAXONY FLANNEL in plain colors and neat fancy patterns. When ordering please send waist measurement taken closely.

Price per ½ doz. Rs. 20, or Rs. 3-8 each.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

French Flowers of all descriptions and in all the new colours, in great variety.
Ladies Paris Bonnets.
Paris trimmed Straw Bonnets and Hats.
Straw Bonnets and Hats untrimmed.

Ladies' Black White, and Coloured Kid Gloves.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Gauze, &c.
Rich Silk Dresses, elegantly made.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

Orders from outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

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MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"THE IMPERMEABLE."
PATENTED AND REGISTERED.
WATERPROOF, AIR-TIGHT, DUSTPROOF.

A USEFUL novelty are the IMPERMEABLE metal KEYLESS Watches just imported by us. They will no doubt prove a great boon in a country like India where nothing can be kept safe from dust; and especially useful to Ship officers, Pilots, Divers and to all persons whose daily occupations expose them to dust, damp, &c. They are guaranteed

WATERPROOF

and are therefore also

DUSTPROOF.

To illustrate the correctness of our assertion a few of these Watches are kept going under water at our establishment, where they may be inspected at any time. No Watch will be sold unless it has been tested under water for at least 2 days.

The works of these Watches are of excellent quality, Patent Lever Escapement and can be thoroughly recommended as correct time-keepers. Guarantee 2 years. Price Rs. 35. No discount.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS & JEWELLERS,
LOCLE, BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

CHRISTY MINSTREL TROUPES.

BANJOS.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 75.
Send for detailed list, Post free.

PICCOLOS. Rs. a.

Cocoawood, with six German-silver Keys and Slide Head, in D. or G. in Plush-lined Mahogany Box 20 0
Ebony ditto ditto in D. in Paper Box ... 10 0

NIGGER WIGS.

Each Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6, and 7 0

NIGGER BONES.

Per set. 2 0
Ditto ditto Ebony 2 8
A substitute for Bones, the Distinct 1 0

TAMBOURINES,

WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

Six jingles, 12 inches in diameter 9 0
,, 11 ,, ,, ... 6 0
Three ,, 9 ,, ,, ... 3 0
,, ,, ,, ,, with tacked head 3 0
,, ,, ,, ,, Electro-plated metal hoop... 10 0

CASTANETS.

Ebony, per set 2 8

TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.

Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, and 12 0

GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.

At Rs. 15, Rs. 20, and 22 0

MODELS OF VIOLINS.

Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25 to 120 0
Each Violin is supplied with a bow and extra set of Strings, and a Box of Rosin, in Plush lined Blackwood Case, complete.
Model of Gasparo da Salo, Inlaid Back and Carved Head, with two Bows, &c., &c., in Velvet-lined Blackwood Case, complete ... 75 0
Three-quarter sized Violins, complete with Bows and Cases ..... at Rs. 25 and 35 0
Violin Strings, per set 1 8
Cheap Violins and Bow, not in cases, Rs. 25, Rs. 35, Rs. 45, and 55 0
Violin Bows, each Rs. 2-8 to 16 0
Set of Æolian Tuning Pipes for the Violin ... 6 0
Violin Cases, Rs. 8 to... ... ... 25 0

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.

Rs. a.

English Treble Solo Concertina, Double-action, with 48 Keys, Full Compass, G to C three Octaves,... ... ... 50 0
No. 1.—Mahogany Instruments, superior, in Mahogany Box 65 0
No. 2.—Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the Keys bushed (*i.e.*, surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box, an excellent Instrument 95 0
No. 3.—Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed (*i.e.*, surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rose-wood Box, an excellent Instrument 120 0

FLAGEOLETS.

Cocoawood, in D. with Flute-head, six German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in Plush lined Mahogany Lock Box ... 25 0
Do. do. 2nd Quality 20 0
Brass Whistles...each Re. 0-8, 0-12, 1-0, 1-4, and 1 8
Nickel plated Whistles, each Rs.2-4, 2-8, 3-4, and 3 8

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish, in Mahogany Lock Box 35 0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box 40 0
Rosewood Concertina, 28 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box 45 0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 keys, in Mahogany Lock Box 45 0

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, in D., of Cocoawood, with 8 German-silver Keys and German-silver Tips, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, Pratten's perfected model by Boosey and Co. ...100 0
Do. do. without lip plate ... 64 0
Do. do. 54 0
Do. do. 40 0
Do. do. Foreign make in Box 25 0
Cheaper Flutes, without Case, each Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 15, and 25 0

OUR NEW DETAILED CATALOGUE NOW READY, POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO. 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO. BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL IN[illegible]

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments [illegible] makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such name highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
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Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER AND COMPANY. LD.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

UNMOUNTED, 8 by 6½, Rs. 15 PER DOZEN, 100 FOR Rs. 100.

THE series consist of over 500 Views of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Benares, Jubbulpore, Lucknow Cawnpore, Agra, Gobardhun, Bindraband, Futtipore-Sikri, Delhi, Umritsur, Lahore, Gwalior Simla, Murree, Kashmir, Himmalayas, Kulu, Spiti, Punjab, Umballa District, Saugor, Ahmedabad Poona, Nassick, Trichinopoly, Conjeveram, Trickaleeoondrum, Mahavellipore, Tirupetty, Ajanta Karlee, Khandalla, Matheran, Bassein, Hoshungadad, Borhanpore, Mandhatta, Pachmarhi, &c.

Lists on application.

THACKER AND CO., LD.

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ZOEDONE.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED SOLE BOTTLERS for this Presidency.

Pints, Rs. 3 per dozen.

Wholesale orders receive prompt attention and the usual discounts are allowed.

KEMP AND Co., Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CICLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873.)

GENERAL AND WHOLESALE PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING SAUTERNE
OF
NORMANDIN MAIGNEN & CO.,
CHATEAUNEUF.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for this very superior Wine, and have now received the first invoice in excellent condition.

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A NEWLY invented and very delicate instrument for showing the proportion of Moisture, or the percentage of Saturation, in the Atmosphere. They are invaluable to Medical Men, Sanitary Institutions, Spinning and Weaving Companies, the Nursery, and in innumerable other cases, where the humidity of the atmosphere affects health or industrial operations.

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NOTICES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received, on behalf of the Cutch State, by the Undersigned at or up to noon of the 15th October, for the SUPPLY of 250 tons of WEST HARTLEY STEAM COAL of the best quality. The coals are to be delivered at Cutch Mandavi within fifteen days after notice of acceptance of the tender.

JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK,
Agent, Cutch State.
105, Dadysett's Agiary, Bombay, 8th October, 1883.

THE PAREL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD CALL of Rs. 100 per share has been DECLARED, and is to be paid at the registered Office of the Company on 15th September next. The Fourth and Final Call of Rs. 100 per share has also been declared, and is payable on 15th October next.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls remaining unpaid after the above dates, and rebate at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be allowed on all calls paid in anticipation.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND & Co.,
Bombay, 13th August, 1883. Agents.

EARLY IN OCTOBER
WILL BE
PUBLISHED IN CALCUTTA
THE INDIAN REVIEW,
CONTAINING THE
"CREAM:"
OF CURRENT LITERATURE,
EDITED BY
F. J. ROWE, M. A., & W. T. WEBB, M. A.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING Specimen Copies or wishing to subscribe are requested to order at once, as the number of copies originally intended to be issued is nearly bespoke, and the Review cannot be kept in type after publication.

It will contain the CREAM or essence of all the best Reviews and Magazines, Quarterly, Monthly, and Weekly, appearing in Europe and America; thus presenting, as far as may be possible, a MICROCOSM OF CURRENT LITERATURE, SCIENCE, FINE ART, MUSIC, NEW INVENTIONS, ASTRONOMICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL and LITERARY NOTES and GOSSIP, NOTICES of NEW WORKS, FICTION, POETRY, TRAVEL, Etc., Etc.

It is believed that this REVIEW, which will be ably and carefully edited, will enable men whose pursuits occupy them too entirely to allow of much time being given to reading to keep abreast of the current literature and thought of the day, and will assist them in the selection of such books as will suit their individual tastes or wants.

"CREAM," which will be a "MONTHLY," will be printed in large type, on good paper and will contain about one hundred and fifty pages, royal octavo size, similar to the *Nineteenth Century*, *Contemporary* and *National Reviews*, and will be stitched, like them, in a stout serviceable cover.

Great care and trouble have been taken to secure able collaborateurs, and the Review will in all respects be so compiled, arranged and printed as to bear favorable comparison with the best publications of the kind, its scope and intentions being considered. Further, as containing the essence of all, it will be a publication unique in its line; and, should the Proprietors meet with the support they confidently anticipate, they are sanguine enough to believe they will be able to make it a popular and abiding institution in India.

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Grand Inaugural Performance. } TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

...R. JOHN WILSON

begs to announce that he will

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15,

Submit for approval his

NEW AND COMMODIOUS THEATRE,

which will be found one of the most complete buildings erected for the amusement of the Bombay public, accommodation being afforded for all classes, and a constant current of air passing through the Theatre thereby rendering the

"EDEN"

THE COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE EAST.

THE NEW PROSCENIUM AND ELABORATE SCENERY

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THE NEW FLORAL PROMENADE,

Extending along the whole length of the Theatre, will be laid out with Plants, Evergreens, Fountains, Tables, Chairs, &c., and kept exclusively for the use of the Reserved Seat Patrons.

At 9-15,

For the first time in the East will appear

MDME. EMMELINE NICOLO,

The charming illusionist and famous Prestidigatateur, who will have the honour of submitting her

SPECIAL BUDGET OF WONDERS,

as performed throughout the length and breadth of Europe and America, and recently by special request before

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Special attention is called to the engagement of the wondrous

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CRYSTAL AQUARIUM,

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H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

AT

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Reserved Seats, ... Rs. 3.

Admission through specially constructed and reserved Entrance at side of Theatre, available for front seats only.

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Special entrance through the front of Theatre.

In response to numerous requests and to meet a generally expressed wish the doors will open at 8-45, curtain to rise at a quarter to 9, which is a better time intending patrons are requested to be in their seats.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines 1st. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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The Singer is the strongest, the swiftest and the most durable Sewing Machine ever yet constructed. The company sold in 1879, 1,067,179; in 1880 538,039; in 1881 561,036; and in 1882 603,293; which indisputedly proves the popularity they meet with every quarter of the globe. Price lists post free. 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwur, WILL BE OPENED from 1st OCTOBER, 1883. It is the best situated and specially built for the COMFORT of LODGERS.—C. COWASJEE KHAROORJEE, Proprietor.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar ready laid, at very moderate rates. Feroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

P. RATANJEE WATCHMAKER.—Repairs Watches, Clocks, Chronometers, Musical-boxes and instruments used in navigation on reasonable terms. The repairs are thoroughly and have always given entire satisfaction. Special attention bestowed on this branch of business.

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WANTED, immediately, a competent PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER. Apply P. VUCCINO & Co., Fort, from 15th and 16th October, inclusive.

WANTED to hire a BROUGHAM or BAROUCHE in good order, with or without single harness. Address stating terms A. B., *Gazette* office.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Major and Mrs. Seton spent 10 days and found everything comfortable, and the terms very reasonable. May 29, 1883.

JUST UNPACKED the famous Killer's Jams, Tasmania Jams, Barne's Jams, Moir's and Gilton's Jams; 1 lb. tins, 7 annas each.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

WANTED an experienced SALESMAN and CORRESPONDENT, European or Eurasian, for a general grocery business in Bombay, salary according to qualification. Apply B. J. D., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a large size GUZERAT BUFFALO, yielding about 16 seers of milk per day, with cow-calf 3 weeks old. Rs. 125, delivered free in Bombay. Address S. E., care of MAIL AGENT, Anand, Guzerat.

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Meetings allowed between 15th October and 20th December, 1883. Prizes, 8 medals and Rs. 3,400, guaranteed. For Prospectus, apply to D. PUDUMJEE Esquire, Honorary Secretary, Poona.

FOR SALE, MAIL-PHAETON, price Rs. 700, can be seen at the Sassoon Reformatory. Apply A., care of KING, KING & Co.

"PATTIES," daily consumed over 200, hot from the oven, 2 annas each, at TEA and COFFEE HOUSE, Bell-lane, Fort.

HATS.—JUST RECEIVED, new shape Sun Hats and Helmets by the best makers. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

CIDER "Apple Brand" bottled by Robert Porter & Co. Quarts Rs. 6-4; Pints Rs. 4-8 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £876,000 per annum.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open to visitors. Excellent food and accommodation. Terms moderate. Apply to the proprietor.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

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FERNANDES and Co., Send me 6 more bottles of your INVALID'S PORT. I have used in sickness of my wife, and find excellent.—W. W., Colaba Station Hospital.

FOR SALE.—Just unpacked English Harness, single or double, and carriage lamp of best sort. Apply to Noor Mahomed Salamon, Cumballa Hill Show-rooms.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 perdoz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz; 6 dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINE and BOILER, Tubular, by Roby, 4 H. P. Apply to General Manager, Indian Zoedone Company, Ld., 7, Church-gate-street, Fort.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs, with swivel handles, for district use. *Strong* and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

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FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable ..., and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

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... be given at the old High ...pollo-street, on MONDAY, October ... by HERR SCHMUCK, with the ...upils and the kind assistance of some ... at the door at 8 p.m. One rupee each.

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GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES .....Messrs. NORVILLE & FERRELL.
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MUSICAL DIRECTOR ..Herr J. S. COLONNA.
SCENIC ARTIST.....Herr MAURICE FREYBERGER.

THE

GAIETY CALENDAR.

Mon.	15	Oct.	—A Happy Pair and Fra Diavolo B.
Tues.	16	,,	—A New Magdalen.
Wed.	17	,,	—Ill Treated Il Trovatore B.
Thurs.	18	,,	—Our Boys.
Fri.	19	,,	—East Lynne.
Sat.	20	,,	—Alladin or The Wonderful Scramp B.
Mon.	22	,,	— Do. do.
Tues.	23	,,	—The Good for Nothing & David Garrick
Wed.	24	,,	—Closed for Rehearsal.
Thurs.	25	,,	—Iolanthe (comic opera.)
Fri.	26	,,	— Do.
Sat.	27	,,	—Paris B.
Mon.	29	,,	—Pink Dominoes.
Tues.	30	,,	—Two Roses.
Wed.	31	,,	—Ivanhoe B.

B. means Burlesque.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Doors open at 8-30: Commence at 9.

Orchestra Stalls may be reserved and Boxes secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., where a plan is now open.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

COOPER AND COMPANY.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1884.

NOW READY.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1884.

COOPER AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOTEL.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels, will be opened from the 1st October to visitors. There are eight separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS and Gymkhana, midway between the churches and the Government Offices, Library, &c., and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LD.

PRICE LIST OF

AMERICAN ORGANS.

LA PETITE.—Black walnut case with ebonized Pilasters; Black Walnut Ornaments; Heel Plates and Toes to prevent Wear and Chafing.

This Organ, being slightly under the ordinary size, will be found convenient where space is valuable; and being strongly constructed, will stand usage of which more elaborate cases will not admit.

Style A, Price Rs. 300.

Five Octaves, Five Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Vox Humana, Dulcet and Knee Swell.

Style B, Price Rs. 350.

Five Octaves, Seven Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler and Knee Swell.

Style C, Price Rs. 400.

Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Echo, Dulcet and Knee Swell.

THE ALBION.—Solid black walnut case, Panels of French Burr, Handsome Extension Top, with DOUBLE MUSIC DESKS.

Price Rs. 450.

Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells.

THE IMPERIAL.—The case is constructed with brilliantly-figured walnut. For the promotion of enjoyment in the home circle, there is no resource so pure or unfailing as music. THE STERLING ORGANS are especially adapted to meet this want, from their varied powers, and quick, responsive touch.

Price Rs. 650.

Five Octaves; Sub-Bass and Octave Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brilliante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Coupler, and patent Grand Organ and Knee Swell.

MASON AND HAMLIAN'S STUDENT ORGAN, Panelled front and ends, with engraved gold bronze ornamentation. Four and a half octaves; six stops. Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Viola 4 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia, 4 ft., Flute, 4 ft., Tremulent knee swell. Having Four sets of reeds, two of two and a half octaves each and two of two octaves each. Price, Rs. 400.

MASON AND HAMLIN'S "UNIVERSAL ORGAN." Five octaves, thirteen stops. Bass Diapason, 8 ft., Dulciana, 8 ft., Viola, 4 ft., Viola Dolce, 4 ft., Treble Melodia, 8ft., Clarabella, 8ft., Oboe, 8ft., Clarionet, 8ft., Vox Celeste, 8ft. Tremulant. Forte I. Forte II. Full Organ (*Knee Stop*). Having four sets of reeds of two-and-a-half octaves each. Price, Rs. 475.

THE SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGAN. It has eight stops, namely: Diapason, Dulciana, Principal, Flute, Kalophon, Tremolo, Principal, Forte, Diapason Forte and Knee Swell. Price Rs. 500.

THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN COMPANY'S CEDAR and WALNUTWOOD ORGANS FOR PRIVATE DWELLINGS. The case is made from the finest selected wood, and is put together without depending on glue. No portion of the case or works can come apart from the action of dampness. Even the ivory veneers of the keys are fastened by metallic pins. The screws and fastenings of all kinds are of brass and copper. No iron is used except for certain levers which are not easily injured. The whole can be tightly closed against dust and against insects. No instrument of the kind has been made heretofore with so many excellencies, and none with such a handsome appearance, when the necessities of the case are considered. Organs with 7 octaves, without stops, Rs. 250; Organs with 5 octaves and 4 stops, Rs. 300; Organs with 5 octaves and 7 stops, Rs. 325; Organs with 5 octaves and 4 stops, Rs. 360; Organs with 5 octaves and 7 stops, Rs. 400.

HARMONIUMS.—We have a large and carefully selected STOCK of HARMONIUMS of the VERY BEST DESCRIPTION, from the BEST MAKERS.

THE CHOIR HARMONIUM.—Small Oak unpolished Harmonium, with bronzed Handles and turned Columns, two Foot-blowers and four Octaves; suitable for Choir practice.

Rs. 100.

THE SCHOOL HARMONIUM.—Solid Oak with 5 octaves of notes (full Harmonium compass,) two F ot-blowers, and Expression Stop. Bronzed Handles and turned Columns. Any music can be performed on this instrument, and being light and portable, it is well adapted for District use.

Rs. 130.

THE CHAPEL HARMONIUM.—With 7 Stops. This instrument is capable of great expression, is powerful, and well adapted for service in Chapels or small Churches. In plain oak case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles. Rs. 225.

If French polished, Rs. 240.

DRAWING-ROOM HARMONIUM.—In plain Oak Case with turned Columns and bronzed Handles, two Foot-blowers, 5 octaves, 10 stops.

These are very sweet-toned instruments, and well adapted for Drawing-room use or for Church purposes, Rs. 350.

French-polished Case, Rs. 375.

THE ARTIST'S HARMONIUM.—With 14 Stops, is of great power and variety of tone, and is fitted with knee swell: in plain oak Case, with turned Columns and bronzed Handles. Rs. 450.

French-polished Case, Rs. 485.

THE CHURCH HARMONIUM, with 16 Stops. This is a very powerful instrument, the combination of stops makes it equally suited for a large Church or a Drawing-room. In plain oak Case. Rs. 550.

French-polished and dark mouldings, Rs. 600.

A large stock of Organs and Harmoniums not here enumerated, always kept in stock to select from.

Full descriptions with Illustrations furnished on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,

MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO., LONDON,

EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 80 per share of the above Company will be paid at its registered office, No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, on and after MONDAY next, the 15th inst. between the hours of 12 a.m. to 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 6th October, 1883, on production of share certificate.

By order of the Board of Directors,

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

12th Oct. 1883.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS

AND

HARNESS-MAKERS

81, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Calcutta Exhibition Committee, Chamber of Commerce, 4-30 p. m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, 6 p.m.
Concert, Old High Court, 8-30 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.
Eden Theatre (opening night), 9-15 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 13th:—Manilla (s), from Genoa; Bhundara (s), Calcutta; Scindia (s), Kurrachee; Chandernagor (s), Marseilles. Yesterday:—Florence, Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 13th:—Clan Murray (s), for Liverpool; Pachumba (s), Kurrachee, &c; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; H. M. S. Investigator, Cochin, &c; Bangalore (s), China, &c. Yesterday:—Hispania (s), Liverpool.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 6:—

Overture	Crown Diamonds	Auber.
Valse	Sweethearts	D'Albert.
Grand Selection	Giovanna d'Arco	Verdi.
Valse	La Fogichole	Coote.
Gavotte	Stephanie	Czibulka.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Scindia entered, and the s.s. Sumatra and Clan Murray left, the dock on Saturday.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary in September was 5,530; daily average 184.

THE EDEN THEATRE.—The opening performance at this new place of amusement (on the Esplanade, opposite the Boree-bunder station) takes place this evening.

AN EXPLOSION AT THE KIRKEE AMMUNITION FACTORY.—An explosion took place in the Laboratory branch of the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, resulting, it is believed, in the injury of one man, and the death of another.—*Poona Observer.*

THE CATHEDRAL GIRLS' SCHOOL.—A concert will be given in the old High Court house this evening. A capital programme of songs and instrumental solos and duetts has been arranged. The proceeds of the concert will be devoted to buying a pianoforte for the Cathedral Girls' School.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—On Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. C. P. Cooper granted a summons against the accused in the case of Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla and his wife Dossibai *vs.* Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, who stands charged with defamation. The summons was made returnable on the 6th proximo.

A PICK-POCKET.—Allana Tyub, a noted character, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a leather purse containing Re. 0-15-5, from the pocket of Ganoo Mahadoo while standing near a boot and shoe-shop opposite the Arthur Crawford Market on the 11th instant. Prisoner admitting previous convictions, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Mahomed Ali Jewajee, aged twenty-two months. Deceased was the son of Jewajee Wullejee, a greengrocer, who resided in Doctor-street. On Saturday the deceased fell out of a window into the street, and fractured his skull. He died at the hospital on Saturday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

EVIDENCE ON COMMISSION.—On the 27th September last a commission was issued by the district Court of Poona to the Bombay Small Causes Court for the examination of certain witnesses on behalf of the defendants in the case of The Secretary of State for India *vs.* Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and others, in which the State seeks to recover the sum of Rs. 2,16,000. Mr. N. Spencer, the Acting Chief Judge, sat last Saturday morning for the purpose of taking the evidence of these witnesses, when Anderson, instructed by Mr. Wassoodew Juggonath Kirtikar, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the defendants.

PARSEE FAMILIES OVERTAKEN BY A STORM.—On Thursday last, the Dussera holiday, several Parsees, with their wives and families, went out in boats to see the Prongs Light-house at the entrance to the harbour. Having seen the light-house and partaken of refreshments there, they were returning in the boats to Apollo-bunder, but were overtaken by the squall which suddenly burst over the harbour that evening. All the passengers in the boats had their lives placed in the utmost peril, and the boats narrowly escaped being swamped. Fortunately, several dubash boats went to their rescue, and with the utmost trouble and the most praiseworthy zeal they succeed in bringing the excursionists safely to Apollo-bunder. They were in a deplorable plight. Some members of the Bombay Yacht Club took pity upon them and took them taken to the club premises, were brandy and other restoratives were administered, after which they left for their respective residences.

SUICIDES.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the Morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of Dharee, a woman aged twenty years. The deceased on Friday swallowed a quantity of opium and died from its effects. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by opium which she had voluntarily administered to herself.—Another inquest was held on Saturday last, at Byculla, on the body of Cassee, a woman aged seventy. Deceased was the wife of one Gopal, a peon in the service of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, watch-makers, &c., Fort. She had frequently left her husband. On Friday she was missing, and on Saturday her body was found floating in Sanklee Tank. There were no external marks of violence on the body, and all the ornaments she wore were found on it. The verdict was that the deceased committed suicide by drowning herself in the Sanklee Tank.

"WHEN DOCTORS DIFFER."—The Methodist organ of this city is particularly sweeping in its denunciation of things in general. A short time ago the Pope was severely scolded for directing Catholics to say their prayers. But His Holiness, it appears, does not enjoy a monopoly of our contemporary's disapproval. Most of the sports and amusements wherewith men are wont to solace and refresh themselves amid the troubles of life come in for their share of condemnation. Polo is a particularly wicked pastime, and cricket very nearly as bad. Fancy balls are an invention of the Evil One, and so also is the Poona Season; while smoking almost merits the full measure of castigation once bestowed upon it by the British Solomon. Some time ago, indeed, the *Bombay Guardian* had a long article to prove that smoking carried on within the very strictest limits of moderation did not of necessity imply ungodliness—a circumstance which most of its readers were probably already aware of—but it had much better have shunned as leading directly thereunto. In the meantime it is satisfactory to know that there are some things which our contemporary does not condemn, and of these is Salvationism. The Salvationists, as we have seen, have been in the habit of supposing, a body of noisy fanatics, but they are an army of ill-used saints who have lately—so thinks the *Guardian*—become possessed of the gift of working miracles. So that when next Major Tucker does us the honour of visiting Bombay we shall have the pleasure of seeing him perform in an entirely new character, that of a Thaumaturgus—a performance with which we hope the police will abstain from interfering.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

	Rs.
Subscriptions previously acknowledged	7621
Mr. F. A. Little	50
Umdaet-ul-Mulk Bahadur Raganathrao Vithal Vinchinkar, C.S.I., Chief of Vinchur	40
Mr. G. A. Barnett	30
,, Shantaram Narayen	20
,, K. T. Telang	20
Khan Bahadur Framjee Ardasier (Ahmednuggur) ...	10
Mr. J. Elphinston do.	10
,, Kesho Vishvanath Purwardhun do.	10
Messrs. Curseetjee and Sons do.	10
Mr. Haiderali Goolamhusain do.	10
Minor donation do.	5
Rao Bahadur Khunderao V. Rastay (Poona)	30
Mr. G. C. Whitworth	50
Meer Zoolficaralee Khan Sahib	50
Khan Bahadur Meer Goolam Baba Khan Sahib ...	50
Meer Ajeemoveen Baxen Sahib	50
Dr. Dosabhoy Pestonjee	20
Mr. Ishwurdas Jugjivandas Stare	20
Mr. Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia	15
Mr. Jamsetjee Cawasjee Entee	10
Rao Bahadur Jugjivandas Khushaldas	10
Dr. Byramjee Pestonjee	10
Ten donations of Rs. 5 each (Surat)	50
Subscriptions received up to date	Rs. 8,226

The Committee will be glad to receive further subscriptions.

Bombay, 11th October, 1883. Hon. Secretary.

THE ROW AT A RESTAURANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish it to be known publicly, with reference to the statement made in your paper of the 12th inst., referring to the assault committed upon me by the man named Reynolds, that Reynolds was a perfect stranger to me, and that I paid no "score" for him; nor did I encourage his several attempts to form an acquaintanceship on last Thursday afternoon. But he was creating a disturbance in the restaurant, disputing the charges of the place, and appealed to me, when I rendered him the necessary information as far as I was able to do so. Much to my annoyance, at a little after 7 p.m. the fellow insisted upon following me out of the restaurant along Hornby-row, while I strolled along leisurely, waiting for a tramcar for Byculla to overtake me. Reynolds took particular care not to commit the assault—which was made upon me with some weapon or steel instrument—until we got under some trees close to "Cook's Tourist Office." Here it was almost dark, and he struck me on my right eyebrow as I turned away to leave the pathway and await the tram car, in the centre of the road. I offered him no provocation. The statement made in your paper, that I was helplessly drunk, is not quite correct, since had I been so, I could not have walked the distance mentioned without assistance. Although I admit having taken more to drink than was prudent, still I had sufficient control over myself to know what I was doing; and I think any one would naturally fall over had they been subjected suddenly to a severe blow from the instrument with which I was struck down.

I feel bound to make this statement in justice to those gentlemen to whom I am personally known in Bombay, and who are doing their utmost to interest themselves in my welfare.—Yours, &c.,

HERBERT PRESTON.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Throat Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital writes: "The value of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, druggists and Wine-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harton and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE BARELL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE second ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on Sunday at the registered office, 1, Church Gate-street, Mr. M. R. De Quadros, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors' report for the year ending 30th June, 1883, was taken as read:—

The net profits for the past year amounted to Rs. 54,308-14-11, including the balance of Rs. 25-5-3, brought forward from the previous year's account. Out of this sum the directors declared for the year ending 31st December last an *ad interim* dividend at the rate of Rs. 14 per share on the fully paid up shares and Rs. 5½ per share on the new shares (Rs. 200 paid up), which absorbed Rs. 21,147, leaving Rs. 33,161-14-11 as the present disposable balance. The directors proposed to apply this sum as follows:—Rs. 32,280 in payment of a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1883, at the rate of Rs. 20 per share on the fully paid up shares and of Rs. 10 per share on the new shares (Rs. 200 paid up), and the balance Rs. 881-14-11 to carry forward to next year's profit and loss account. Considering the slackness of the yarn market and the high price of cotton that prevailed during the beginning of the year under review, and also Rs. 32,139-1-10 paid as interest and Rs. 5,855 on account of law charges, the result, the directors believed, would be considered satisfactory. The mill has at present 24,388 spindles at work and its present daily production of yarn averages 6,300 lbs. of No. 20's.

Several resolutions were unanimously agreed to. The directors' report and the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June, 1883, were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share on fully paid up shares, and of Rs. 10 per share on the new shares (Rs. 200 paid up), for the half-year ending 30th June, 1883, was declared payable on and after the 22nd inst. Messrs. M. R. De Quadros and Premchund Roychund were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Morarjee Toolsydas and Kirparam Purtapram were confirmed in their appointments as directors made by the board. Messrs. E. G. Cabral and Pallonjee Framjee Mehta were appointed auditors for the current year, at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CRICKET.

MILITARY *VS.* CIVIL.

CONTRARY to expectation, the weather did not prove oppressively hot in the cricket field on Saturday, and the players appeared to enjoy the game quite as much as though it had been the coolest time of the year. The Civil team scored a victory on the first innings by 21 runs. For the victors, Buchanan was chief scorer with 22, and Wyer made 16, and "Roberts" 12. Thurburn scored 22 for the same side in the second innings. For the losers, the highest score was 12, by Piers. The following is the score:—

CIVIL.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
L. Penny, run out	1	b Carleton	10
H. P. Buchanan, b Carleton	22	c Merrimas b Carleton	0
A. D. Wilkins, b Newnham	6	Run out	2
G. F. Blackwell, b Newnham	4	Not out	9
M. R. Wyer, b Carleton	16	b Carleton	9
R. Roberts b, Carleton	12		
A. P. Gould, run out	0		
J. Edwards, b Newnham	0		
J. Stiven, run out	0		
H. B. Thurburn, not out	0	c Gill, b Newnham	22
W. F. Whitehead, b Carleton	0		
Byes, 10; legbyes, 2	12	Byes	7
Total	73	Total	59

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1ST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Newnham	85	37	4	3
Oxlade	25	9	1	0
Carleton	37	19	2	4

2ND INNINGS.

Challenor	45	20	3	0
Carleton	65	34	2	3
Newnham	20	3	2	1

MILITARY.

Major Gyll, R. A., c Thurburn, b Wilkins				0
Lieut. Hamilton, 10th N. I., c Whitehead				12
Lieut. Carleton, 4th King's Own, b Wilkins				3
Capt. Challenor, R. A., b Wyer				0
Lieut. Newnham, 10th N. I., c Buchanan, b Wilkins				3
Br. Oxlade, R. A., b Wilkins				3
Lieut. Woodhouse, 10th N. I., not out				6
Lieut. Merriman, 4th King's, b Whitehead				6
Capt. Stopford, R. N., b Wilkins				9
Lieut. Vigors, 4th King's Own, b Wilkins				0
Gunner McGregor, R. A., c Stiven, b Blackwell				1
Byes, 2; leg bye, 1				3
Total				52

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Wyer	35	8	4	1
Wilkins	73	18	6	6
Whitehead	25	15	1	2
Blackwell	6	4	0	1

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice WEST and Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS.)

A DISPUTE AS TO WORSHIP BETWEEN BRAHMINS.

ANANDRAO BHIKAJEE PHADKE AND OTHERS *VS.* SHANKER DAJEE CHARIA AND OTHERS.

THIS was a petition of review of their lordship's decision filed by the Joshees or Paise-Brahmins of Agashi, Salsette, against the Chitpawan Brahmins of that place. Messrs. Farran, Branson, and Inverarity, and Rao Saheb Vasudeo Jugonnath, appeared for the Joshees, the appellants, at the hearing of the appeal on Wednesday last. The Joshees contended that they were Brahmins, and that, equally with the Chitpawan and other Brahmins, they had a right to worship the "Shiva Linga" in the inner shrine of the temple of Mahadeo in Agashi.

Their lordships, after hearing Mr. Branson, said they saw no reason to induce them to grant a review. The judgment petitioned against did not determine the question whether the Joshees are Brahmins or not. The District Court having found, as a fact, that the Joshees did not go into the inner shrine and worship the "Linga" there until 1871, the Appeal Court was bound to accept that finding as indicating that the defendants on the record had no right to the worship of that "Linga." With the questions as to whether the Joshees were Brahmins or not, or whether the "Linga" was polluted by their touch, as contended by the Chitpawan Brahmins, the court had nothing to do. The petition of review was accordingly rejected.

OCTOBER 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

CONSENT DECREES.

K. R. CAMA AND OTHERS *VS.* NUSSERWANJEE MERWANJEE PANDAY AND OTHERS.

MR. RUSSELL, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson, for the defendants.

By consent of the parties, his lordship passed in this suit to the following effect. That the trustees of the Merwanjee Framjee Panday charitable funds pay to the Administrator-General a sum of Rs. 14,000 in full settlement of all the claims of the plaintiffs or the Administrator-General in respect of the further inquiries directed to be made by the decretal order of the 11th August, 1881, &c. That the parties do bear their own costs of the suit. That the trustees be at liberty to retain out of the Rs. 14,000 the sum of Rs. 2,128, being the amount of their taxed costs already awarded to them by the decretal order. That on such payment being made, the trustees and all property vested in them shall be fully and absolutely released from all claims by the plaintiffs, or by the Administrator-General as representing the plaintiffs and other creditors of the late Merwanjee Framjee Panday. That at the time of payment of the balance, the plaintiffs hand over to the trustees all the deeds and other documents now in their possession. Each party to pay their own costs.

THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL *VS.* NUSSERWANJEE MERWANJEE PANDAY AND OTHERS.

MR. RUSSELL, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the defendants.

By consent of the parties, his lordship passed in this suit a decree to the effect that the defendants do abandon and give up all claims against the estate of Merwanjee Framjee Panday, and pay to the plaintiff, as Administrator-General, a sum of Rs. 1,000 in respect of all claims of the defendants against the estate, provided the plaintiff, as Administrator-General, shall execute all transfers at the cost of the defendants and at their request; each party to pay his and their own costs.

A WRIT OF "HABEAS CORPUS."

THE CALCUTTA DOCK SCHEME.

The thanks of the community are certainly due to Messrs. Keswick and Morrison for rescuing Calcutta from the crude proposal to relieve the river of its traffic, by constructing wet docks at Diamond Harbour. Nothing but the impossibility of obtaining relief in any other way, could ever have justified such a scheme. The committee appointed to consider the whole question, have formulated the following propositions :—

"The accommodation for the trade of the port requires immediate extension, both for imports and exports, but especially for exports.

The present jetty accommodation provides practically only for vessels bringing general cargoes, and for a very small portion of the export cargo taken by such vessels.

The only manner in which immediate relief can be given to the export trade is by the extension of wharves for loading boats on the Howrah foreshore. The Port Commissioners should at once put in hand and complete the export wharf at Shalimar in time for the next grain shipping season.

There is room in the port for a considerable number of additional jetties, but the committee do not recommend any extension of jetty accommodation, as they consider that, for the general convenience of the whole trade of the port, wet docks are preferable.

The committee recommend the immediate construction of wet docks at Kidderpore in accordance with plans submitted herewith, and connected with the town jetties by a tramway along the river bank.

The most suitable position for entrance is through the Government Dockyard at Kidderpore, and the committee recommend the transfer of these premises to the Port Trust.

The construction of the works recommended will be financially successful if the trade of the port is restricted to its present limits ; and, in the event of further development of trade, will yield a large margin of profit."

As to the proposal to construct wet docks at Howrah on the other side of the river, the committee say :—

"(a) The Calcutta side of the river is the most convenient in every way for the general trade of the port, and on the completion of the railway bridge, it will be quite as convenient for exports as the Howrah side.

(b) The construction of two docks on separate sites would involve a larger outlay of capital, and entail on merchants and traders the maintenance of double establishments.

(c) Docks at Howrah could not be brought into direct communication with the canal to the Hutlah."

The railway bridge to connect the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways should be constructed, say the committee, at Cossipore. Docks at Diamond Harbour would neither be economical for the shipping, nor convenient for the trade of the port. The docks at Kidderpore have been so designed as to admit of their connexion by a canal with the Mutlah river, whenever the convenience or circumstances of the trade of the port may make its construction desirable. The survey of the Mutlah should, therefore, be proceeded with at once, and on its completion, detailed plans and estimates prepared for the ship canal. For funds, the Government must assist the Port Trust in carrying out the works, by either advancing the capital or guaranteeing the necessary loan.

BOMBAY OYSTERS.

There are many old stagers whom nothing will persuade to indulge in the luxury of oysters. We know a few people who have recollections of a "glorious feed" or two before they had acquired wisdom by experience, but those recollections are sad and unpleasant. We know of a gentleman who once harboured a friend from up-country, and, after pressing entreaties, consented to treat him to some "Mahim" oysters. But he warned the Mofussallite to forego his wish, and himself declined to join him in the banquet. Dire were the consequences to the stranger. In a few hours he was in an ecstasy of agony.

But of late we have had a few very sad lessons as to the results which may sometimes arise from the eating of Bombay cysters. A few weeks ago three Europeans in this city dined, among other things, upon oysters and sucking-pig. They all fell ill in consequence, one fatally. In this case the sucking-pig may have been to blame. In point of wholesomeness there is not much to choose between Bombay oysters and Bombay pork. But within quite a few days there has been a more striking case. At a dinner given at Nassick on October 9th, the guests partook of oysters and fish, imported, of course, from Bombay. Some of the guests fell ill the next day but recovered in the evening, with the exception of two young ladies who were carried off within a few hours. The cause of their death was said to be fish poison. On the subject of Bombay oysters only one thing need be said. The oyster-beds are at Mahim, which is very close to Worlee, where the Bombay sewage is pumped into the sea. Anybody who would take the trouble to look upon the one and upon the other would forswear oysters for the rest of his stay in India. No possible sanction or care will guarantee the Mahim waters (and oysters) from contamination, and it is no wonder then that there are people in Bombay who will never be persuaded to touch them. They cannot get over the fact that Worlee and Mahim are close to each other and on the same side of the island.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

The *Bombay Gazette* thinks there might be a better application of the money subscribed as a memorial of Dr. Wilson. Instead of philological lectures year after year, it is suggested that the range of subjects be enlarged, so as to include philosophy, history, and literature. If we remember rightly, the general subject of the lectures was indicated by Dr. Wilson himself, though we agree with the *Gazette* in thinking that a more elastic scheme would secure better audiences and be more generally useful.—*Bombay Guardian.*

A contemporary has called attention to the questionable wisdom of every year paying some gentleman Rs. 1,000 for collecting an amount of second hand information on philological subjects and retailing it in six "Lectures" for the benefit of the public. The "public" in these instances usually consists of some friends or associates of the lecturer, who attend as a matter of courtesy and a few students who think it is scholarly to affect a preternatural passion to learn the experiences of vowels and consonants, nasals and cerebrals, &c., through the circling ages. We do not blame the lecturers for having nothing new to talk about. But what is the use of telling the "public" (who are on these occasions cordially invited) that Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, and English have very much the same words for father, mother, sister, daughter, &c.? And intelligent student can learn more than the lecturer is able to impart in half-a-dozen discourses by reading the same books. As the *Bombay Gazette* remarks, the novelty of philology has worn off considerably, and we ourselves think that if the whole result of its discoveries is that man is much the same now as he ever was, we were aware of that fact before we heard of philology. This science is very much of a fad now-a-days, and in Bombay, it is the height of absurdity to throw away Rs. 1,000 annually on it.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

BENGAL.

A Deliberate Suicide.—Mr. Campbell, attached to the Bengal Police, Howrah, shot himself during the early hours of yesterday (Wednesday) morning. It appeared that the deceased, who has a wife living in England, married again in Calcutta a short time ago a rather good-looking young lady, but owing to her not having been treated as she should have been, she complained to some of her friends. She then learned that the deceased had a wife and family living in England, whereupon she instituted further inquiries, and finding the information as to her husband's previous marriage correct, she brought a charge against him, and obtained a warrant for his apprehension. It is believed that to avoid the consequent exposure and disgrace, he committed suicide.—*Statesman.*

Meeting against the Proposed Rent Law for Assam.—A telegram from Jorehat, October 12, to the *Englishman*, states :—At a meeting of the Jorehat Branch Committee of the Indian Tea Association, the following resolution was unanimously passed :—"That the draft of the proposed new law for the Assam Valley being highly prejudicial to the interests of the entire body of Europeans connected with land, this committee strongly urge the Europeans of all districts of the Assam Valley, thus absorbed in the all-engrossing subject of the Ilbert Bill, should take this important matter into their careful consideration, and send representations on the objectionable provisions of the Bill to the authorities as soon as possible."

Amusements for the Exhibition Period.—We learn that it is intended at an early date to form a large representative committee in Calcutta with the view of arranging a comprehensive programme of entertainments for the coming cold weather here. The programme will embrace, besides minor festivities such as weekly balls, river picnics and afternoon dances, the attraction of a grand fancy dress ball. In this way not only will a welcome opportunity be afforded for granting a right hospitable welcome to our Australian cousins, and other visitors to Calcutta, during the Exhibition period, but at the same time a means of compensation will be offered to such public-spirited ladies as are debarred by a sense of political and social honour from participating in the hospitalities of Government House, and so appearing to countenance the dishonouring and unmerited degradation which the Government appears determined, in so wanton a manner, to impose on the whole European community in India.—*Englishman.*

The Exhibition.—Space has to be found within the enclosure for a full-sized Swiss Chalet, which is coming to us. It forms part of the Swiss Exhibition, and is a gem in itself, besides being filled with the most delicate exhibits in the way of carvings, jewellery, and all the smaller industries of the Cantons. The Ethnological collection, with the exception of some half dozen figures which will be shewn in the Bengal Court as specimens of Bengali industry, will be distributed throughout the Court with some kind of appropriate association, wherever it may be practicable. The workmen will continue their modelling in a separate place just outside the transept as long as the Exhibition remains open. There is a very fair collection of indigenous fruits and vegetables, belonging to Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, modelled in clay, and most correctly coloured after nature. Each section has been prepared in its own Presidency, for the greater ease and security of modelling and colouring at the most favourable period of the growth of the specimen. —*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

The Raipur Railway Survey.—Mr. A. C. [illegible] Chief Engineer, has been to Simla [illegible] from the Vizagapatam and [illegible] orders to complete [illegible] year towards [illegible]

[illegible] Co. (Ld.) [illegible]ges, two [illegible] Bangs- [illegible] There [illegible]'s not [illegible]; but [illegible]

BOMBAY.

Marwari Extortion.—At the Madras Small Causes Court, before Mr. G. Matusawmi Chetty Garu, Motharam Tharvady sued Mr. G. Johnson, for the recovery of Rs. 90, being the balance due on a promissory note executed on the 20th June, 1883, for Rs. 100. Plaintiff said he gave the defendant Rs. 50 in cash on the day the document was executed, and the other Rs. 50 were taken for interest. Defendant, on being examined, said that he got only Rs. 10 when the document was executed, and the plaintiff promised to give him Rs. 30 in a few days, but never did so. He had no witnesses to corroborate his statements. His Honor observed that he could not but pass judgment for the amount claimed, but as the plaintiff charged most exorbitant interest, he would make the decree payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 2, without further interest.—*Madras Mail.*

The Salvation Army and the Director-General of Telegraphs.—Major Tucker, the Commandant of the Indian Contingent of the Salvation Army, writes as follows :—"Lieutenant Keil, who has gone South on special duty, like a true salvation soldier, resigned his appointment as telegraph signaller at a few days' notice. The Major having applied to the Telegraph authorities to make a special exception in his favor with reference to the deposit of Rs. 150 which he was liable to forfeit for not giving three months' notice, received the following reply :—'The Director-General (Colonel Murray) has ordered that signaller Keil be dismissed with forfeiture of deposit and arrears of salary.' Had the Director-General resigned his appointment of Rs. 3,000 a month for God's work, every one would have admired his devotion. Why would have thought of dismissing him and of stripping him of the last rupee he had in the world, as well as refusing to pay his arrears of salary ! The moral—Pray for the Director ; send Rs. 150 to Lieutenant Keil's mother. Be ready to give up your appointment in a moment at the call of God. Do you love your enemies ?"

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB AND OUDH.

A New Bridge.—Last week, for the first time, an engine and train crossed the new bridge over the Bari Doab Canal at Rania. This is one of the largest single-spanned bridges on the new Umritsur-Pathankote Railway, having a clear span of 130 feet. In the train were the Traffic Manager and Locomotive Superintendent, G. E., and D. Railway ; who were the first passengers to cross the bridge.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

CHINA AND THE CHINESE.

The *Standard's* special correspondent, continuing his narrative of a journey into the interior of China, writes : Arrived at Hangchow, the first object which met my eyes was a body of Chinese soldiers, evidently lately concentrated. They consisted of the three arms, and, although somewhat rough in appearance, proved to be uncommonly serviceable-looking fellows upon near inspection. A squadron of horse was crossing the bridge at the moment when my boat came to an anchor, and as they went by I could but notice that they were well mounted, that they rode well, that they were armed with breechloading carbines and lances, and that they were fairly well drilled in European fashion. I had no opportunity of seeing them manœuvre, but the march past was good—quite equal, say, to the ordinary marching of a French cavalry regiment. Their dress was not so smart as that of an English or German squadron. It would have compared very favourably with a sotnia of Cossacks. The bridge being low I was able to get a good view of the men, and I judged them to be, mainly, Tartars not unlike Eastern-Chinamen at any rate. They wore a blue and white uniform, were warmly clad, for it was cold, and seemed well fed and very jolly. A few minutes later on a regiment of infantry, armed with the same kind of guns, passed by, not over the bridge, but along the edge of the water, and across a graveyard which led towards the city. The guns were by Krupp, they were well horsed, and if the battery looked a little overworked it was in Europe only. Happily there exists a society by joining which efficient weapons, at any rate, were bright, the harness was good, and the men seemed to know what they were about. The infantry, on the other hand, seemed exceedingly small men, and were fellows who, one and all in very good case. Their arms were not all slop ed at the same angle, and I dare say a European sergeant-major, would have taken exception to several peculiarities and variations in their uniform which were black and red ; but the battalion was as good as could be wanted. I have seen many worse in Europe.

These regiments, then, were only specimens of the others. I should mention that about a hundred gun junks, armed, as I have previously described, with one gun apiece, were lying in the river, all filled with soldiers. I tried to learn why, but was told vaguely the Mandarin wanted them, and that was all I could learn. The hills to the north were several battalions of infantry, encamped in good tents, all laid out in first-rate order, properly pitched and nicely intrenched. The whole arrangement was on the European system. I went ashore amongst the tents, and saw the cooking meal being served out. The rations consisted of rice, pork fat, vegetables, and fish. Each man got a huge bowl of the mixture. All the men sat down round the bowl, each with a little table or mat, and his own chop-sticks ready for action. There was no ceremony. Every soldier filled his cup, and then began to fill his mouth. In a few minutes nothing was to be seen but chop-sticks and chop-sticks moving simultaneously. A dead silence had fallen over the camp, and till the attack on the rations was over not a Chinaman spoke. Then there was a movement towards the camp fires for hot water to be poured over the rice, of which each man seemed to have a supply, and after that came merriment and talk, for the serious business of the day is over. I found the soldiers had had one meal like that in the early part of the day, and that the two rations were all they got in the way of quite contented and happy, and looked in very good condition. I learned that one secret of their happiness was the abundance of pork fat served out. At Hangchow it appeared the authorities were more than usually free with this felicitous accompaniment of a Chinese soldier's dinner.

It was in connection with these soldiers that I got some information respecting a system which has of late years spread in an extraordinary degree to the secret societies. Night was coming on, and I had returned to my house-boat with the intention of turning in, when I found my sailors busily employed in getting up sail once more. As it was my intention to stay at Hangchow for the night I naturally asked the reason of this, when my men frankly replied that though the "Braves" I had been looking at were very orderly in camp and very excellent people in their way, still their arms were attached to the camp a certain number of pestilent persons who would very possibly take advantage of the darkness to cut my throat and pillage the boat. In vain I expressed some scepticism on this point ; the boatmen were positive, and in the end, as either of the probabilities they pictured would have seriously incommoded me, I concluded to let them have their way. Accordingly we moored the craft nearer to the gates of the city, close to a police watch-house. It was then that the "captain" of the boat, named Lin, and his brother, who belonged, he said, to a secret society, and could find out how matters stood at Hangchow if I would let him go ; and, permission being given, away he went, to return, at midnight, in company with several companions, all of whom slept in the front of the boat till the morning, and then departed. I afterwards learned that they had come at his request to watch for any strugglers from the camp who might endeavour to escape. This very fact showed me that this story of the secret society influence was no myth, but that the "society" to which the man referred was a very real and powerful organisation. An incident which afterwards came under my notice during a neighbouring visit to China confirmed this. The proprietor—a Frenchman, curiously enough—of a sawmill thought fit to kick one of the Celestials in his employ before the eyes of the workmen. An hour later a revolver rang for the midday meal. Out filed the 500 Chinamen or so who had been at work, all as pleased and apparently satisfied as though they had been attending a funeral ; but, when the bell rung for the resumption of work, not one of the almond-eyed ones returned. The proprietor fumed and fretted, but to no purpose. No Chinaman was in sight. At last it struck the Frenchman that something might be wrong, and on examination showed him that all his saws and bands had been broken, and that a notice from the Chinese secret society was posted on his mill-door, warning all Chinamen off. Things were beginning to look serious ; nor did they mend when he went home, for there lay a letter telling him that the secret society intended to punish him with death for what he had done. A little reflection convinced him that he could not remain, so he took flight, and when he did with useless anathemas against secret societies in general, and the Society of the White Lily in particular. Of course, I heard of many another incident of the like in China, and the Far East. It was clear to me that any man might be removed by the secret society without any trouble, and that, with the exception of the authorities at Singapore, who have found a method of coping with this class of lawlessness, nobody had yet been discovered who could fight against the White Lily, or its branches.

Hangchow, I presently found, had few recommendations. It is true that it is the centre of the silk district ; it is surrounded by beautiful scenery, and it is situated on a great canal stretching hundreds of miles into the far interior, while a river, the Tien Tang, runs close by. But as a residence it has its drawbacks. The practice of its inhabitants and soldier visitors to worship their Joss at night would alone deter me from becoming a fellow-citizen with them. I thought this as I lay awake all through the dreary hours of the night on which I arrived. Under any circumstances, my sojourn on the river would have been bad enough, for the stream passing bye was laden with horrors of all sorts, and smelt rankly of them all. Not very far off, too, were the boat loads of soldiers, some strugglers from whom were drunk, and as I have said, quite capable of attacking anything or anybody who offered plunder, while the rain poured dismally overhead, and left me in a cheerless dressing gown in the cabin of the boat. But, worse than all this, about nine o'clock every Joss house in my neighbourhood began to give out the most appalling sounds. Gong beating, drum thumping, bell ringing, singing through the nose, the explosion of crackers, the shouts of the soldeirs, all combined to render night hideous, and thus inaugurated a series of religious festivities, the reverse of pleasing to one who needed rest. On went the racket and clatter as though Pandemonium were having a holiday, hour after hour till day broke and put an end to the dreadful orgie. Hangchow I found later on to be nothing if not religious. Half its shops were devoted to the service of the Joss house. One window was full of goods of all sizes ; the next of images and paper money for burning before the Joss ; the third of Joss-sticks and candles for the temples ; a fourth of meats such as the Joss is supposed to like ; while a fifth was probably a Joss house on a small scale. A liberal allowance of priests and a more than ordinarily fanatical education have combined to make the Chinamen of Hangchow the most devoted to the temple of any in the Empire. I have alluded to the images and paper money used for burning before the Joss ; it may be well to explain. When a Chinaman dies his welfare devolves upon those whom he leaves behind him. To fail in veneration for him, however disreputably he may have lived while ornamenting or disfiguring the earthly scene, would be a crime of which no right-minded Chinaman could ever be guilty. So the defunct is started well in the next world—as well, indeed, as the means of his friends will permit. Paper effigies of clothes for him to wear in the next state of existence are bought and burnt. He well want travelling boxes in the Chinese heaven—small paper boxes covered with tin foil must accordingly be consumed too. It is clear that money will be needed for his "chow chow," and in order to enable him to keep up a respectable appearance. Paper money, or rather tin foil counters, stamped like money, must then be burnt, or he will be in a sorry plight. Possibly he may require a house : this can be conveyed to him in the shape of a small toy cottage, burnt like the other things. In fact, as there is no end to his wants, so there seems to be no limit to the ingenuity displayed in meeting them. For a sick Chinaman on the point of death the prospect afforded him at Hangchow must be excellent in the extreme. He will have a greater variety of articles burnt in his honour than anywhere else in the world, and, I should say, on a cursory acquaintance with Hangchow, burnt with more noise than anywhere else. It is then, in providing the wherewithal for the departed, that Hangchow excels. Cardboard dollars, imitations of silver ingots, houses, clothes, boxes, Sedan chairs, fill a third of the windows of the place. Impecunious ghosts must hover about it as round an El Dorado, and scramble amongst the smoke of its Joss houses for the atoms of fugitive carbon which bring them wealth. It would be the most thoroughly haunted place in the universe, and I would respectfully recommend its exploration to any who are interested in such subjects. For my own part, I heartily wished, as I lay under the shadow of the walls of Hangchow all the dreary night of my arrival, that either religion were less pleantiful or less noisy amongst the soldiery of China. Their piety was affecting, but its outward manifestations were enough to drive a weary stranger mad.

THE HOUSE DIFFICULTY IN LONDON

"What is a boy ?" asked Mr. Caxton when he was told that his wife had given birth to one, putting the emphasis on the first word. "What is truth ?" said jesting Pilate, accentuating the second, and would not stay for an answer. "What is a house ?" is a question which several correspondents have been putting in our columns more or less indirectly. The discussion has nominally, no doubt, been something rather different. It has ranged over the various topics of rent, aspect, drainage, rates, situation, and size. But until you know exactly what you want, it is not of much use to consider the best means of getting it. It is a logical commonplace that intending householders should begin by defining their terms. In nine cases out of ten there would be nothing to dispute about if they did. For this or some other reason they don't. But the correspondence on "House Hunting" which we have been publishing is not solely nor mainly an affair of strict reasoning. It is a practical matter, and therefore the more interesting from its very discursiveness. From one point of view no doubt it is like any other. Most people do not want what they are not able or willing to pay for. It is the old, not to say the everlasting problem of how to make fourpence do the work of six pence. The "eternal want of pence" vexes private as well as public men. That however is by no means all. The old familiar Horatian and pre-Horatian saying that death knocks with impartial foot at the hovels of the poor and the palaces of kings has received a new and striking illustration from the defects of sanitary arrangements. The most expensive as well as the cheapest habitations are liable to the inroads of the demon of sewer gas, which is more deadly than dynamite and more destructive than war, and which, according to Sir Thomas Playfair, the angel taught Tobit to exorcise. Our rude forefathers had a disposition to scoff at "theories" when applied to their own homes. When they wanted ventilation they opend the windows. When they were annoyed by a bad smell they had something opened and a good deal carted away. As long as the inmates of bedrooms and sitting rooms were not made uncomfortable, they did not put themselves out to risk unpleasant discoveries in the nature-myth of solar-myth. We do not apprehend that Professor Max Müller, who has most distinctly formulated it, would be inclined to push it into regions which it cannot fairly claim ; and if some excess on this side may have been committed by writers like Grange Cox and Goldziher, there are moderate writers on prehistoric man not wedded to a theory, such as Dr. E. B. Tylor and Sir John Lubbock, whose views are mainly in accordance with his own. One of the profoundest and most important questions in the history of religions we would recommend to the notice of Sir A. C. Lyall as the subject for a future essay which he might write most adequately. Does the distinction between the low superstition (animism) and the nature-myths which give us the great gods of heaven correspond to different stages of development in the same race, or in any degree ? The Aryan race is expected to be good or die" was, if we remember rightly, Thackeray's motto for the English middle-class, though it is applicable only to a pretentious and ignorant section of the community, and not to the many wise and afterwards is supposed to be, and often is, a fashionable and even popular order of ideas. We are not about to discuss that peculiar renaissance known as the Queen Anne Revival. Wellington once sarcastically remarked that the instance of the superstition among Aryans must be due to borrowing by the ignorant or degraded in the higher race. We are inclined to infer from Sir A. C. Lyall's prevailing tone on these subjects that he would not admit the possibility of a common two horse or primitive religion to two distinct races in this manner, but would regard the ultimate spring of Brahmanism as one which is common to humanity everywhere, a vague feeling of superiority on the part of the elder gods get introduced into the story, and so the marvellous tradition works itself into a myth, until nothing but a personal incarnation can account for such a series or prodigies. The mere fact that an avatar of Vishnu or Siva ; his supreme apotheosis is now complete, and the Brahmans feel warranted in providing for him a niche in the orthodox Pantheon. . . . Four of the most popular gods in Berar, whose images are to be seen in temples and in the Dehkan, are *Kandoba, Vittoba, Heiroba,* and *Balaji*. These are now grand incarnations of the Supreme Triad ; yet, by examining the legends of their embodiment and appearance upon earth, we obtain fair ground for surmising that all of them must have been notable living men not so very long ago."

This is startling to the friends of the nature-myth. Is it, after all, only fellow-men who are the object of worship to men in a state of nature ? and was it only a magnificent dream that the drama of the Sun's birth, growth, decline, and decrease arrested their wondering attention and formed their first religion ? The rejection of the latter theory is by no means demanded by the acceptance of the former. Indeed, if the least advanced tribes of the present day may be taken as approximately representative of him, the brain of the primitive man must have been in a puzzled state, given to pay a kind of worship to any or every thing that he could not understand, that surprised him by its peculiarity of form (as curiously shaped stones), by motion or noise (as a torrent), by terrible hostile power (wild beasts), by usefulness to himself (as his tools) ; and open to impressions on the imagination from the spirits of deceased persons, leading to the more spiritual forms of worship—that paid to deceased ancestors, to persons celebrated in their life for great power of character, whether for good or evil, to vaguer sorts of spirits, and so forth. That alongside of these multiform origins of worship the phenomena of the natural day and the seasons should not find a place would indeed be hardly credible ; but that we need be in no fear for the soundness of the "naturemyth" theory in principle, though it be proved abundantly that it expains only one, and that not the largest, class of ideas that made up that miscellaneous conglomerate, the religion of the primitive man. Sir A. C. Lyall seems to be rather unnecessarily fearful of the too universal application of the principle of the nature-myth or

...cdins.

...ER 13.

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Bangalore 8—5 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 12.

Richmond, Lieut.-Col., 9th Madras N. I., on leave, from Secundrabad.
Lugard, Brevet Major, R. A., on duty, from Simla.
Fuller, Capt., Comst. Dept., on duty, from Hydrabad.

OCTOBER 13.

Smith, Brigade Surg., from leave, from England.
Baird, Capt., W. Yorkshire, on duty, from Amritsur.
Martin, Capt., R. E., from leave, from England.
Briggs, Surg., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Whiteford, Capt., R. E., on leave, from Poona.
Jones, Capt., 2nd Bombay Lancers, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 12.

Cox, Lieut., 14th Bombay N. I., from leave, to Poona.

OCTOBER 13.

Paull, Capt., L. Fusiliers, from leave, to Mhow.
Peat, Major, Cant. Magte., from leave, to Mhow.
Lugard, Bt. Major, R. E., on duty, to Kirkee.
Pitt, Lieut.-Col., R. A., from leave, to Agra.
Jones, Capt., 2nd Bo. Lancers, to rejoin, to Poona.

OCTOBER 14.

Briggs, Surg., on duty, to Satara.
Whiteford, Capt., R. E., on leave, to England.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

COOK—October 12, at Poona, the wife of Dr. H. Cook, Civil Surgeon, of a son.
TAIT—October 13, at 9, Ghorpuri Lines, Poona, the wife of Mr. G. H. Tait, Supervisor, P. W. D., of a daughter.
WHEAL—October 9, at No. 9, Wanowrie, Poona, the wife of J. W. Wheal, of a son.

DEATH.

EDWARDS—October 13, T. Edwards, Manager, Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning Mills, after a short illness, aged 35 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRISCOE—October 8, at Etah, N.-W. P., the wife of C. Briscoe, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.
HEATHCOTE—October 9, at Morar, the wife of Colonel Mark Heathcote, 14th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.
STEEL—October 8, at Pachmarhi, the wife of C. Steel, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GARDNER—SMITH—October 6, at Mussoorie, Edward Barton Gardner, Surgeon-Major I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, Mussoorie, to Catharine Isabella, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas George Smith, of Clifton.
HARDING—SCOTLAND—October 10, at Roorkee, by the Rev. A. Logsdail, Francis Henry Harding, B.C.S., to Helena Mary Scotland, senior daughter of William Scotland, of Caledon Cottage, Roorkee.

DEATH.

DEFOUNTAIN—September 26, at Calcutta, Angus James DeFountain, late Indigo Planter.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1883.

MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD promises to speak "unpalatable truths" this afternoon, and no doubt he will be as good as his word. It is hard lines on Mr. Thorburn, the President of the Bombay Committee of the Calcutta International Exhibition, that he should be Malagrowthered for the good of this city and Presidency, but if the operation should indeed "arouse energetic action even at this eleventh hour," the injustice will have its compensations. The Bombay public will, very probably, regard the vicarious suffering of the unhappy President with as much equanimity as the Government of Bombay displays in the letter which we publish this morning replying to the complaint which the Committee was ill-advised enough to lay formally before His Excellency the Governor-in-Council. We by no means desire to imply that Mr. Arthur Crawford's slashing attack upon Mr. Thorburn had any better foundation than a burning desire to secure the fit representation of the Presidency of Bombay at the Calcutta Exhibition. Mr. Crawford, in our view, has been laying the whip on the wrong horse. But the fact that the coach was sticking fast in the mud, and would not arrive creditably at its destination unless something unusual and even desperate were undertaken in the interests of the Bombay public, is sufficiently evident, and not even Mr. Thorburn himself will, we feel convinced, care to contest the point. In the letter in which Mr. Gordon, the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Committee, embodied with his usual terseness and force the complaint submitted to His Excellency-in-Council, the "offensive charges" made against the President by Mr. Crawford are thus summarised :—"1st. That he had thrown cold water on the Exhibition from the very outset by saying, at a general meeting of the Committee, that he did not think large subscriptions were necessary ; 2nd. That he had throughout discouraged and hindered, instead of promoting and furthering, the objects for which he had been appointed President of the Committee ; 3rd. That if this Presidency was not properly represented at the Exhibition, he, and nobody else, was to blame, and would be held responsible for the failure." Mr. Crawford pledges himself to justify these charges "by facts and the Chairman's own words," and we may look forward to some lively debating and much hard hitting this afternoon. It seems to us to have been very weak on the part of the Committee to send these charges up to Government with the request to be informed whether Mr. Crawford's allegations were made with its knowledge and approval. It was sufficiently manifest on the face of it that Mr. Crawford's course of action was extra-official. As Mr. Nugent, the Secretary to Government, drily remarks, if the Government desired to make any communication it would have been made "through the Secretary to Government, in accordance with the usual custom." Mr. Crawford spoke as a member of the Committee, and in that capacity he had certainly a right to impugn the conduct of his colleagues if he thought fit to do so. He did not speak, and he never affected to speak, the sentiments of the Bombay Government on this subject. The truth is, if Mr. Thorburn be open to censure in this business, it is precisely because he has made himself the too faithful exponent of the views of the Bombay Government in regard to the proper functions of the Committee. The cold water which he is "offensively charged" with having thrown on the Exhibition from the very outset was procured from the Government pitcher. When the Committee was originally constituted, it was distinctly informed that its functions would be honorary, and that the Government did not expect that it would do anything in particular. Mr. Thorburn in stating, as he unquestionably did at the first meeting of the Committee, that the occasion was not one on which he and his colleagues were called upon to make a supreme effort, simply echoed the views entertained at that time by the Government itself. He pointed to the amount subscribed by the Government for the purpose in hand as a guide for their own footsteps. As the amount in question was granted at a time when the Bombay Government was depressed by the apprehensions of a locust famine and other dismal contingencies, it was not very large, and the Committee could not be reasonably expected to be much excited by the example. Its members generally felt that they were not called upon to do much, and they resigned themselves, perhaps too readily, to doing very little. But it cannot be urged as a public crime against the President of a Committee appointed by Government that he observed the spirit, nay the very letter, of his mandate. If his instructions were to do nothing with grace and effect, he must be absolved from blame if he carried them out conscientiously. The impulse to magnify the work of the Committee and make it a reality ought to have come from somebody else. On this occasion a member of the Committee who was unfettered by any feeling of presidential responsibility proposed that the body should go much further than Government had suggested or apparently contemplated. Mr. Geary recommended that since the Government grant was too small for any effectual representation of the Presidency at the Exhibition, a general subscription should be organised on an adequate scale, so as to enable the Committee to take charge of objects of art and procure specimens of the manufactures of the Presidency and transmit them to Calcutta under the best conditions. The other members concurred readily in this proposal, and no one more promptly or more cordially than the President, Mr. Thorburn. A recommendation was forwarded to Government that the basis of the Committee should be enlarged with this object in view, so that every influential section of the community might be represented on it. The Government accepted the suggestion ; but unfortunately the formalities involved in communicating with those whose names it was proposed to add to the Committee, and procuring their acceptance of the honour, consumed much time, and now, as Mr. Crawford says, we are at the eleventh hour. Only some eight thousand rupees have been subscribed, and it is almost too late to do anything. Still something may be done, if we do make up our minds for the supreme effort Mr. Thorburn considered unnecessary last July.

We cannot, then, agree with Mr. Crawford that the President of the Committee is responsible for the risk of failure which has unquestionably been run. As we have shown, his fault, if fault it was, lay in his too complete acquiescence in the spirit of the instructions conveyed to the Committee by the Bombay Government. And the Bombay Government simply transmitted to the Committee the views and wishes of the Calcutta authorities. The omission of proper provision for the display of the products of the Bombay mill industry is put in the forefront of his indictment by Mr. Crawford. "Up to yesterday evening," he wrote on the 10th inst., "the Bombay mill industries, owing to the Committee's application for space having been made too late, were shut out. They may get in by favour," he adds, "but few will disagree with me that the facts are not creditable to the Committee." When he penned these lines, he was evidently unaware of the nature of the conditions by which the local Committees are hampered. Their functions are indicated in the instructions issued for their guidance by Colonel Trevor. From these instructions, the local Committees were to confine their attention to the formation of collections of art-ware, and to that end they were asked to work in a simply honorary capacity in conjunction with the Presidency officers. It was left to the Executive at Calcutta to make arrangements for the display of mill products. Mr. Gordon, the Secretary to the Bombay Committee, reminded the executive Committee at Calcutta the other day that several Bombay millowners wished to exhibit on their own account, but that apparently no arrangements had been made for the reception of their exhibits. The millowners rightly complain that the Calcutta authorities did not, either directly or indirectly, take measures to inform them of the nature of the conditions affecting the exhibition of mill products. One of the conditions was that all applications for space should be made before the 1st August. Of this restriction as to time, the millowners were left in complete ignorance ; and having made no application within the period allowed, they now find the doors of the Exhibition closed against them. This is certainly not the fault of the Bombay Committee, but is one of the unfortunate results of the nebulous character of the arrangements made in Calcutta. In another department—that for samples of raw products—the arrangements are equally chaotic, unless, indeed, they have taken some more definite form within the last few days. Quite recently the Collector of Ahmedabad wrote to Mr. Gordon inquiring if he were to send samples of food grains and agricultural produce. A representation from the Bombay Sub-Committee, to the Calcutta authorities on the subject, showing how important it was that every variety of wheat, linseed, rapeseed, teelseed, and other produce should be conspicuously exhibited, elicited the admission that the arrangements were unsatisfactory. This is but one of the too numerous instances of the unmethodical manner in which the Exhibition is being organised. The Calcutta authorities do not appear to have a well-considered system of working ; if they have any, it is not one in which the haphazard style of doing things is conspicuous by its absence.

We cordially sympathise with Mr. Arthur Crawford in his desire to see this Presidency occupy its proper position at the Exhibition. At the same time, we cannot help thinking that in attributing the threatened lock-out of the mill industries to the supineness of the local Committee, he is putting the blame on the wrong shoulders. On the other hand, we would urge the Committee to spare no effort to remove the barrier which threatens to prevent the Bombay mill industries from participating in the benefits of the Exhibition. It is, as we remarked on a previous occasion, of the greatest importance to the country that all kinds of cloth and yarn should be largely displayed, for they represent the products of the most considerable of the manufactures of India. Any exhibition which does not comprise samples of all the different varieties of cloth and hosiery produced by Bombay mills will be incomplete and unsatisfactory.

WE understand from the latest reports received from the Mofussil that the plague of locusts which a month or two ago was the cause of great anxiety to Government, is turning out much milder than was expected. It was feared at one time that distress, not far removed from actual famine, would follow in some seven or eight collectorates from the ravages of these destructive insects, and the responsible officials were thoroughly prepared with schemes of relief works in case these expectations turned out correct. That the damage done to the crops has fortunately so far been very limited, and that the present harvest prospects are far from gloomy, is no doubt in some measure due to the prompt and partially effective measures taken by Government to destroy the locusts ; but chiefly, we think, the happy result is owing to natural and climatic influences. It appears that a large proportion of the swarms of locusts that were everywhere on the move last hot weather, settled down for their breeding season in the moist districts of the Konkan, which, in the rainy season, are scarcely a suitable habitat for insects of this class. Hence, the process of multiplication of the species has not been carried on under the most favourable influences; and, in addition to this, the rainfall has been all over the affected districts the heaviest known for some years. To this, no doubt, is due the fact that the number of young locusts is not nearly so large as was expected. Still, we by no means wish to deny the utility of the measures adopted by Government for the destruction of these insects. For the last six weeks or two months the work of extermination has been incessantly going on, the subordinates of every civil department, and lately even soldiers of the Native Army, having been utilized for the purpose ; and hard, indeed, has been the lot of those district officers who have had to spend August and September beating for locusts in the grass lands and rice fields, and living as best they could in district bungalows, or native houses of a very inferior kind. Government has, indeed, put forth all its energy, and at the right time ; and the line of action which it adopted two months ago in determining to make one great effort to destroy the locusts when young, and before they were able to jump far or fly, was, without doubt, a judicious one. But the rains are now over ; Nature will no longer militate on the side of Government, and the adult locust of October is not to be circumvented like the infant of six weeks ago. It was to be expected, and it was understood, that the campaign against the locusts should end now that they have taken wing. Like all other campaigns it is costly, and it has also this disadvantage attending it, that it interferes materially with the work of departments wholly unconnected with locusts or agriculture. We believe we are right in stating that in the case of one department (the Public Works), at any rate, great inconvenience has been caused, and its work of road repairing almost brought to a standstill by the impressment of its subordinates for this object. The khareef crops are now ripe, or ripening fast, and it appears the obvious policy to allow the cultivator to gather them in with all possible speed before they are eaten. This very evident fact has not, we believe, escaped the attention of the administration, and orders have gone forth that no cultivators are now to be impressed for the work of extermination, only labourers. It suggests itself, however, that these labourers might be engaged much more usefully to the community at large, and much more profitably to themselves, in aiding the cultivators to get in their crops than in killing with difficulty a handful or two of locusts a day. We say nothing of the expense, which is not in some collectorates inconsiderable ; were it incurred for any substantial results no one would grudge it. But though a few weeks ago these results were everywhere apparent, and the money spent was not only instrumental in decreasing the number of the insects, but also helped many cultivators to tide over a hard time, it is very doubtful whether now it is not spent without any commensurate gain, and whether the men to whom it is paid could not be more profitably employed on harvest work. We hope that the damage done by the locusts will turn out as slight as at present there is every ground for hope that it will be, and that Government interference will not be continued a day after it is necessary ; Now that the fair season is commencing, it is most desirable that the subordinates of the various departments still employed in the campaign should at once return to their own immediate employment.

THE Germans are rather late in the day with the appointment of their Cholera Commission. Both in Egypt and in India the epidemics which raged for several months have now almost completely died out. Had Prince Bismarck's Commission visited either country three months ago, their investigations would have been more likely to attain useful results than they will now that personal observation is well-nigh impossible. For we should not wish to see a renewal of the epidemic now happily dying out, even to gratify the German desire for scientific inquiry. At present, the Commission will not have much more to go upon than records and reports which they might almost as usefully study in Berlin as in Bombay.

INSTALLATION OF THE NAWAB OF JINJIRA.

THE ceremony of installing the Nawab of Jinjira took place, as arranged, at Jinjira on the evening of the 11th inst. Weather included, all was most propitious. A large party of guests invited by the Nawab were accommodated at the Residency, and these most hospitably entertained by the consideration of Major Salmon. The inauguration took place at about 5 p.m. in a large *marquee* in the Fortress, specially erected for the occasion. We are told that the salutes from the ancient artillery on the ramparts might even have been heard in Bombay, as the Commissioner (Mr, Crawford) and staff landed at the picturesque Water-gate of the stronghold. The Commissioner, S. D., took his seat in the first instance as representing the sovereign power on the principal seat in the Durbar, and having made a short and forcibly expressed speech, declared the Nawab Saheb to be fully installed ; and taking the Nawab from his seat on his left, seated him on the Musnad alone. A salute to the Nawab followed. During its noise the Sidi Sirdars crowded up with hereditary officers innumerable presenting dresses of honour and Nazranas in cash in token of their fealty. The Nawab made a suitable reply in Marathi, which was read out by the State Karbhari. *Attar* and *pan* ceremonies followed, and the ladies proceeded to visit the Zenana, where the Nawab's young wife, the sister of the Nawab of Sunawur, received them with great empressement. The town of Junrood, on the main land, was illuminated ; the inevitable fireworks were let off ; and on the following day the festivities, in the shape of entertainment of native friends, continued. We shall publish a full report of the proceedings later.

FIRE AT CARNAC-BUNDER.

CLOSE upon 5 p. m. yesterday a fire broke out in one of the godowns belonging to Messrs. Wallace and Company, which are situated near Argyle-road, Carnac-bunder. Intimation was immediately sent to the various police stations, but before the fire-engines arrived the flames had been subdued by about a dozen of *bheestees*, aided by Superintendent Sweeney, Inspector Burns, and Mr. Taborda, inspector in charge of the Carnac-bunder, who, residing a few doors away from the godown was the first on the scene. The godown was stowed with bales of gunny-bags, several of which were destroyed. The actual damage done amounted to about Rs. 600 The cause of the fire appears to have been spontaneous combustion.

COLONEL BRINE ON HIS TRAVELS.

MADRAS AND PONDICHERRY.

ON leaving Poona on the 16th August for Secunderabad (Deccan), I took a return ticket, but on my departure on the 30th August for Madras, the clerk said I must both pay for and book my luggage to Poona, as he was obliged to book by the ticket. On my not seeing this exactly, the obliging station-master suggested that I should not book at all. He was also most kind to Dr. Grant and his party of five. Perhaps Mr. Warden, the manager, will kindly recollect this ; and the G. I. P. one, also, recollect guard Clarke and his family of Sholapore.

On our arrival at Wadi, the station-master there allowed Dr. Grant, &c., to remain in their carriage until the arrival of the mail-train from Bombay. At Raichore we had breakfast, and I found Dr. Grant, who was very weak indeed from asthma, much better. At this station, 443 miles from Bombay and 350 to Madras, there is an old fort with a disabled gun at top of the rocks, and it is rumoured that a Native Infantry corps of the Hyderabad Contingent is to be transferred from Lingasoogoor. Here twenty-eight railway children sang poorly in a waiting-room in honour of Mr. D. S. White ; and here the G. I. P. Railway ends and the Madras commences. In 77 miles more we reached the Goondacul junction for Bellary, 32 miles ; and a worse and narrower platform I never walked on ; there was no water in the filter, and only tea was obtainable. Mr. Church might take the trouble to look up this and his other refreshment rooms. Again, I don't think it very generous to deduct Re. 1-2 for quarters out of a Rs. 12 monthly salary from a widow woman with two children, and I should like to know his definition of "ladies," "females," and "women."

There is a black sheep, they say, in every flock, and this is certainly the case in Iceland ; but about here all the sheep were black. At Tadputri I dined, and at Cuddapah there was a transparency for Mr. White, with whom and Mr. Sausman, of Bangalore, I travelled from Raichore.

Next morning 1st September, at 6-20, we reached Madras, a clergyman meeting the Grants, and a lot of my friends (Eurasians) Mr. White. I immediately drove to the General Hospital and the Penitentiary. Both are a great credit. The former had about 200 patients, and the latter, built in 1856, 640 inmates, 48 being women and 30 boys. An old pensioner of the 43rd L. I., who, in the absence of the Superintendent, showed me round, said that there had been only twenty cases (too many) of flogging this year, and he attributed this to the separate, but not silent, system. He also pointed me out a native who gave a lot of trouble by declining to eat.

At the General Hospital, which I visited four times in the next two days, there are wards for gentlemen—not ladies—and detached cholera and infectious wards ; and the steam punkahs for the Europeans and Eurasians in the upper floor wards are a great boon and success. Attached are 7 doctors, 7 apothecaries, and 20 nurses with a most intelligent matron, Mrs. Mary Anderson, from England. On my asking whose portrait was over one of the wards, I was told it was Lady Something Greville ; it turned out to be the Princess of Wales by a native. All I can suggest is—more newspapers and ice.

After calling at a very bad post office, but a new one, with telegraph office which is in course of erection, and passing through a very dilapidated sort of main street, I reached Mr. Saunder's, in Patters Gardens, close to the Club, meeting Mr. Barlow of the Civil Service, and Frost of the Artillery ; and here I stayed for a week.

After breakfast I drove out four miles to the new Lunatic Asylum at Kilpauk. There were 327 inmates, 52 being European and Eurasian men, 28 European and Eurasian women, 4 soldiers, and of the remainder 62 were native ladies. The Superintendent evidently believes in freedom and kindness—and so do I—for managing everybody and everything. After the four soldiers had pointed out to me the hardship of the law that caused the two born at home to be sent home while the two born in this country were kept here, and a young gentleman who had been circulating a bundle of newspapers that I had brought from Saunder's had told me he was off his head for a while through overstudy for his B.A. degree, I visited the goddess, an engineer, a coffee planter from Mangalore, a ship captain, a Frenchman who would not speak, a school-master who had had his views on "Lord Ripon's Policy, Ilbert's Bill, and Government" printed, a clever conjurer who had lately given a public performance which did not pay, and a very nice artist. The last should be given a better colour-box by the visitors ; the nice grounds should have several badminton and lawn-tennis courts ; and dances should be given, with a proper military band, as used to be done, and not native music. On returning, my driver tried to bilk the toll bar.

After lunch, I drove past General Neill's statue, who fell at Lucknow, Colonel Anderson's, R. E., cenotaph, who died in 1870, and through Napier Park, with its lake, to the Friend-in-Need Society. Of the 108 inmates, 58 were women and 14 children. Each man gets two annas, and a married couple three annas a day to provide themselves with. It is an admirable charity, started 70 years ago, and should be more supported and visited. I could only hear of one lady, a clergyman, and Major Durand, who ever did, and, as I told the President, the accommodation is really not good enough.

I now drove on past Sir Thomas Munro's equestrian statue by Chantrey. He died in 1827, when Governor. It strikes me that this General should have a scabbard, hat, spurs, and stirrups, but I suppose I am wrong. I now pushed on by Fort St. George to Black Town and the new unfinished harbour, calling at Lippert's hotel, and returning by the light-house, 125 feet high, the 21 gun Saluting Battery, the South Beach, Band-stand and Esplanade, over the Napier iron bridge—a great convenience—to the Madras Club, of which I had very kindly been made an honorary member.

In the evening Saunders drove me quite ten miles to dine with Nawab Feroze-Hussain on Palaveram hill. At night it looked quite 400 feet high, and we were carried up, and, of course, were late. As we ascended we saw some two to three thousand lights, passed a native band, and eventually, in a poor dining-room, met about thirty Europeans, six being ladies, with the Nawab in the centre, eating. Of course, the Nawab proposed the Empress of India's health, and Sir Charles Turner his, alluding to my presence, and my having met him on a very inhospitable hill in Devon in 1873, while this was a most hospitable one. After dinner there were some rockets, bad fire balloons, an indifferent nautch, and the ladies went to see the Begum, and I was glad to get home, leaving a few ladies dancing with some young officers of Artillery from St. Thomas' Mount, and, I am sorry to say, some old Staff Corps ones too. I should mention that Sir Charles Turner, whom I know to be a most liberal man, asked me to stay with him, but I was forced to decline ; and I felt that I had done a fair day's work.

Next day being Sunday and mail-day, I had only time to attend services at the school-room in the Kirk compound, St. Andrew's, built in 1820, being under repair, and St. George's Cathedral five years older. At the latter the procession consisted of thirty, including two clergymen. The congregation was poor in both senses ; the organ was played very nicely, and there were some creditable monuments, including Bishop Heber's, the white chunam on the columns and walls being lovely both to look at and touch. After the hymn and before the sermon I had to slip out by the organ, as I wished to see a general at the General Hospital ; and there I heard of Dr. Grant's sudden death, the previous afternoon, at Copper House Hotel on the beach, from aneurism of the heart. It is unaccountable how no brother officer accompanied him at Secunderabad ; and, considering how many medical officers, I am glad to say, are doing nothing in Madras, one might be told off to meet the two mail-trains.

During the afternoon I visited some of the dozen hotels or boarding houses and three Clubs, taking particular stock of the Madras one, that I had lived at in 1867, and through the absurd custom of light traffic going over the bridges at a walk, I missed seeing Messrs. Barlow and Saunders off by train to Bombay.

On Monday I breakfasted with Sir Charles Turner at his house on the river Adyar, and lunched at Fort St. George, begun in 1639, with the 44th (Essex Regiment), doing the Fort with its new flag-staff and St. Mary's Church, named in 1678 after our Holy Lady, thoroughly. The Fort now only contains the 44th and a detachment of artillery as a garrison, but its space and air are terribly crippled by lots of public offices and natives. All these should be at once turned out ; the doctors and engineers should get rid of the smells. Those parapets and buildings that are tumbling down should be at once pulled down, the tons of rubbish and old stores should be removed, and the remaining buildings that are required, including the messes for the officers and soldiers' quarters, should have long nice verandahs to enable the sea-breeze to be taken full advantage of. St. Mary's Church, 80 by 60 feet, contains several monuments, including those Sir John Burgoyne, 1785, Margaretta Hobart and son, 1796, Captain Rundall, R.E., Colonel McNeill, Sir T. Munro (Governor), 1827 ; Admiral Hood, Colonel Fenwick, 69th ; Sir John Doveton, G. G. Keble, 1811 ; Sir Barry Close, and then there are three marble slabs together, near the altar to Lord Hobart, 1875, left and right being "in memoriam," and Sir Henry Ward, 1860.

In the evening I went to the polo on the Island. There were no soldiers or natives worth mentioning, and no refreshments, but there were about twenty sets of "carriage people" looking on and listening to the 44th Band. I was to have gone to the Memorial Hall to see an address of "welcome home" given to Mr. D. S. White, President of the E. and A. I. Association, but I was too fagged.

He in the train, with reference to European and native civil officials always "scratching" themselves, especially in Madras, where some judge said it was their knowledge-box, told me that once a ship captain, who had carried Mr. Church safely, after losing his ship near the new harbour, called on him. Mr. Church knowing that the sailor had been accustomed to command, kindly made him a station-master. After a few days a Brahmin came on to the platform scratching himself. The sailor, on seeing him, asked him his business ; he said he was a flying auditor. On which the station-master said, "If you don't d—d quick fly out of this, I'll soon make you." It is needless to say he anticipated his friend, the traffic manager, by resigning his post, on the score that it was not good enough ; and there he was right.

This 1,000 yards square harbour, commenced by the Prince of Wales in 1875, with old pier of screw piles, 1,000 by 40 feet in the centre, that came of age this year, has already cost over half a million sterling. Why, with the river Cooum and the Buckingham Canal, it was made outside instead of in, I know not. However, with its present entrance, God help the ships that are caught in it in a cyclone.

(To be continued.) F. B.

Ootacamund, Oct. 5.

ATTEMPT TO SLAUGHTER A COW ON A HINDOO'S PREMISES.

A CHAWL belonging to Jadhowjee Raghowjee, a Bhattia merchant, situated [illegible] Falkland-road opposite the Elphinstone Theatre, was the scene of much excitement on Saturday last. It appears that that day being the festival called the Bakree-Eed, the Mahomedans of the neighbourhood were determined to kill a cow on the premises in celebration of the festival. The Hindoo landlord having received intimation of the intended slaughter, communicated with the police ; and from an early hour of the morning bodies of the police were kept on the *qui vive* to prevent the Mahomedans from carrying their object into effect. An opposing body of some 500 Mahomedans collected in and about the premises, and the police officers on duty, finding themselves unable to disperse them, asked through the telephone further assistance from the Commissioner of Police. An additional force was at once despatched to the place ; and some of the most turbulent of the Mahomedans were removed in custody. A body of European and native police, with two mounted sowars, were stationed at the spot to preserve the peace, but up to a late hour last evening no disturbance occurred.

Another account says :—The observance of the Mahomedan festival Bakree-Eed on Saturday led to a disturbance which would doubtless have culminated in a serious riot had it not been for the prompt measure adopted by the police to avert it. In a large chawl in Falkland-road there live a number of Mahomedans known as jowlais, or weavers. They were about to make the usual sacrifice—the animal about to be sacrificed in this instance being a cow—when the owner of the chawl, a Bhatia widow named Javerbai, objected, she having previously entered into a written agreement with her tenants that no animal was to be slaughtered there on any pretence. In order to enforce her objections, she communicated with the police. By the time the police put in an appearance a crowd of about a thousand Mahomedans had assembled in the neighbourhood of the chawl, and their demeanour did not promise well for the cause of peace. They clamoured loudly to have the cow slaughtered in accordance with the rites of their faith, and, in support of their contention, produced a licence from the superintendent of the slaughter house authorising them to kill the cow. It was pointed out to them, however, that the licence only permitted them to slaughter the cow at Khetwady, and not in Javerbai's chawl. It required all the tact of the police to maintain order ; as it was, the crowd could not be dispersed until a few of the more zealous members had been lodged in the police chowkey at Byculla, and the cow had been taken possession of. Anticipating a disturbance several European police officers, mounted sowars, &c., in charge of Superintendent Killeen, remained on duty in the neighbourhood of the chawl on Saturday night and Sunday, but fortunately nothing occurred to call for their interposition. The matter will be investigated by the Commissioner of Police before any further steps are taken.

Another version of the story is as follows :—The chawl was purchased in 1881 from a Mahomedan by a Mr. Lilladhur, who had signed an agreement with the tenants, numbering some three hundred Mahomedan weavers, that no animal should be killed on the premises on the occasion of any festival. On Saturday morning the police were informed that it was the intention of the weavers to slaughter a cow. About eleven o'clock a number of the men brought a cow from the direction of Grand-road, and tried to take the animal into the chawl through the main entrance in Falkland-road. The police, however, were on the alert and refused to permit the cow being taken into the chawl. The men thereupon went away, taking the cow with them. Thinking there would not be a renewal of the attempt to take the cow, a number of the European officers, who had been summoned to the spot, were ordered home, with instructions to hold themselves in readiness in the event of their services being again required. Some time afterwards another crowd appeared with a cow, shouting and halloing and crying out that they had received magisterial permission to slaughter the animal in the chawl. They had no written permission, but they expressed their determination to kill the cow, and forthwith proceeded to carry out their determination. The mob, receiving a large accession to its number, assumed a threatening attitude towards the two European officers who had been left to guard the premises. The officers who had been sent home were then ordered to repair immediately to the scene, and further assistance was telephoned for from Byculla. Meanwhile the cow was maddened by the crowd, who, in order to annoy the police, and also to effect an entrance, twisted its tail, &c. The accosting infuriated, charged the police, and one of them, Mr. Lee Smith, had the misfortune, much to the amusement of the crowd, to be butted and knocked down. Eventually Sir Frank Souter and a large body of police made their appearance and ordered the crowd to disperse. Some of them, being more turbulent than the others, were arrested, and the cow was seized by the police and placed in the pound at Chowpatty.

THE FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

THE adjourned inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of William Hounson, Constructor in the Government Dockyard, was resumed by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, at the European General Hospital on Saturday last, when the following further evidence was recorded :—

Amersee Jeytabhoy deposed.—I am a dealer in tea and sugar and my shop is in Shaik Memon-street. On Sunday, the 30th ultimo, about 3 or 4 p.m. I was in the stables of Messrs. Lafond and Company at Middle Colaba, when three European gentlemen came into the stable and spoke to the clerk, named James Dellard, and asked him for a dog-cart and horse. He went with them into the stable and showed them a cart and a chesnut horse. I know the horse and have known him since Mr. Lafond bought him three months ago. It was a quiet horse without vice. Mr. Lafond bought it at an auction in the Fort. He paid Rs. 55 or Rs. 60 for it. I was not present when it was bought. Mr. Lafond told me that he paid Rs. 55 or Rs. 60 for it. I supply Mr. Lafond's stable with grass and grain and am a partner in the firm. I do not know whether Mr. Lafond's servants told the gentlemen anything about the horse. I know it was a quiet horse from seeing it in the stable. I drove out in a dog-cart with that horse about two months ago. I drove the horse ; he went well and turned round very well. He did not back. I do not know whether he was a carriage or a riding horse before Mr. Lafond bought him. The cart and horse were sent to the gentlemen, and they came with them to the stable for the lamps. The lamps were fixed in the cart, and I saw it going towards the lighthouse. I did not see it come back past the stables, nor did I see it upset. Figg came with the dog-cart and horse to the stable about a quarter of an hour after it drove away, and told me the gentlemen were thrown out, but he did not know how the cart had been upset. I have not heard anything of the character of the horse since the cart upset.

Mr. George Haviland deposed.—I am commander of the I. G. S. Dagmar now lying in Bombay harbour, and live on board. On Sunday, the 30th of last month, I, the deceased and Mr. Finny went to the stable of Messrs. Lafond and Company in Middle Colaba and asked for a dog-cart and horse. The man named Figg and the other man named Amersee Jeytabhoy, who are now present, were there, as was also a Portuguese or Eurasian clerk. I don't know which of the three pointed out the horse but a chesnut horse was pointed out, which was afterwards sent to the bungalow in a dog-cart. About 4-30 or 5 p.m. the deaceased, Mr. Finny, and I got into the dog cart and were going towards the Fort, when we noticed that the cart had no lamps. Mr. Finny was driving, and he pulled up the cart a little beyond Mr. Lafond's stables on the Bombay side and sent the African gorawalla who was with us, for the lamps. He went into the stables and soon returned with the lamps and fixed them on. Deceased was seated on Mr. Finny's left, and I was sitting on the back seat when Mr. Finny drove away. The horse jibbed immediately. I noticed there was no whip. The horse jerked about as a jibbing horse will always do. The African then went to the bit and turned the horse round in the opposite direction, and ran alongside of him holding the bit until we had passed the turning south of Lafond's stable. The horse broke into a sharp trot with Mr. Finny driving. On nearing the junction of the two roads, the Main Colaba-road and the road leading to Wodehouse Bridge, Mr. Finny slackened the pace of the horse considerably, so much so that I remarked he had better not stop the horse, lest he should jib again. We were turning on to the Wodehouse-road when I felt the cart give a sudden jerk, and could feel that it was balancing on one wheel. It appeared to be righting itself, when there was a second jerk, and with that one the cart went over. It appeared to me as if the horse had made two sudden bounds to the right, but I was looking back. When the cart went over we were all thrown out and the deceased broke his left leg. I am sure that none of Mr. Lafond's servants said anything about the qualities of the horse except that it was a good trotting horse. When I noticed the absence of a whip I asked the African about it, and he gave no satisfactory reply. On putting the deceased into a victoria to take him to his quarters the victoria driver told me that the horse was notorious all over Bombay ; and that he had tried to drive it for three months and had given it up. After sending the dece

TELEGRAMS.

EXTENSION OF THE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 13.

A scheme for utilizing the agency of the Post Office in extending the operations of the Telegraph Department, which has the cordial support of the Government, has been submitted. The main heads are :—To constitute every post office in the Empire a receiving office for inland messages ; and to train a number of postal officials in telegraph duties, the Telegraph Department bearing the expenses of the erection of short lines of telegraph inexpensively constructed, connecting the existing telegraphic system with the post offices in towns and the telegraph system in the vicinity. The extent of these connections will be limited by financial considerations, but it is hoped that the local Governments will readily contribute towards facilitating the working of the scheme. To prevent friction, the Postal Department will make no charge for postage registration of articles on telegraph service. The Postal Department will debit the telegraph with the usual discount on the sale of postage stamps used in payment for messages. The desired economical extension of the operations of the Telegraph Department will depend largely on the cautious and tentative measures adopted in the light of experience gained by working.

THE WARORA COLLIERY.

The Government of India, in reviewing the working of the Warora colliery, remarks that while the cost of cutting and raising coal is Re. 1-4 per ton, the price charged is Rs. 5. If the price at the pit's mouth could be reduced to Rs. 3, it is thought that the area of demand would be greatly increased, and that more than double the present quantity would be sold. Although the financial result so far appears unsatisfactory, the Government is satisfied that the concern has been successfully worked, at least during later years.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE QUEEN OF BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 13.

King Theebaw's Queen has again presented him with a daughter, when the court astrologers had predicted a son.

A RANGOON LIBEL CASE.

Judgment has been given by the Officiating Recorder in the libel case of Hare *versus* Hannay, of the *Rangoon Gazette*, on the evidence recorded by his predecessor. The paragraph is pronounced libellous, and the Recorder said whilst he could give no reasons for his decision, he would assess damages at Rs. 1,000, with costs on that sum.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

PROPOSED VICTORIAN LOAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, OCT. 13.

Australian mail news to Sept. 24 states that the Victorian Minister will apply to the London market next year for a loan of four millions, of which three-fourths are intended for redemption purposes.

THE ANNEXATION QUESTION.

The question of annexation by Great Britain of New Guinea, the New Hebrides, and other Pacific islands is exciting great interest. The French in Nouméa are proposing to transport the convicts to the New Hebrides. The position of affairs is considered alarming by the Australians. A correspondent, writing to the *Melbourne Argus* from New Guinea, states that the natives want British protection. The correspondent of the same paper in New Hebrides says that most Europeans there prefer the French flag, but the natives are averse to it. Great disappointment is expressed at Lord Derby's reply to the Agents-General asking for the annexation of the Pacific Isles to Australia.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL DIFFICULTY.

The Rev. Charles Strong's heresy case gave rise to disorderly proceedings. The Rev. Mr. Scott regretted that Mr. Strong had not disavowed sympathy with Mr. Higinbotham's views, and affirmed that it was expedient that his resignation should be accepted. The Rev. Mr. Macdonald moved that the case be referred to the General Assembly. This preposal was carried.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD-MINES.

Good news is very satisfactory. An important discovery has been made by the water auger borer at Murra Wurra at a depth of over 400 feet.

THE COLONIAL LIBEL LAW.

Memorials are being prepared for presentation to the Government and Parliament to amend the libel law in connection with the *Sydney Morning Herald* case.

TAXATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The South Australian Government has been defeated on the taxation proposals. Amended proposals are to be submitted, and if they are rejected an appeal will be made to the country.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

Agricultural prospects are excellent.

EMIGRANTS TO QUEENSLAND.

The steamers Anglo-Indian and Nowsherra brought 1,245 immigrants to Queensland. Seventy-six cases of measles occurred on the latter vessel.

OTHER COLONIAL NEWS.

The new Land Bill has passed the second reading in Tasmania.

Railways are being generally extended.

A petition is being drafted at Sir George Grey's suggestion to annex Samoa to New Zealand.

King Kalakaua of the Sandwich Islands visits the Australian Colonies in June.

The tidal wave experienced on the 29th August rose and receded six feet.

LOSS OF AN EXPLORING PARTY.

An exploring party under Commissioner Boyd, who left Queensland for Kimberley five months ago, are supposed to have been murdered or lost.

SPAIN AND GERMANY.

London telegrams to the Melbourne papers state that the visit of King Alphonso to Germany has given rise to reports in Spain that the object of the journey was the formation of an alliance with Germany. This is denied, however, by the Government journals.

WOOL SALES IN LONDON.

At the London wool-sales medium qualities and coarse faulty wools sold at a half-penny to two pence below the rates of the last sales.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GERMAN CHOLERA COMMISSION TO EGYPT AND INDIA.

BERLIN, OCT. 12.

A German Commission has been sent to Egypt to study the different phases in connection with the late cholera epidemic, after which the Commission will go to India.

THE BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a paragraph stating that immediately on Sir Evelyn Wood's return to Egypt, three British regiments will be ordered home, and that the withdrawal of the remaining three will probably be decided at a Cabinet Council in November.

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS FOR TONGKING.

PARIS, OCT. 12.

A transport with 540 men and a quantity of war material sailed to-day for Tongking.

CETEWAYO.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

News from the Cape states that the British Resident has sent a detachment of troops to escort Cetewayo to the British Residency, but that Cetewayo refused to quit the bush.

THE NEW K. G.

The Duke of Argyll has been created Knight of the Garter.

THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

MADRID, OCT. 14.

A new Ministry has been formed by Senor Herrera.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 14.

The Inch Line s.s. Inchmaree arrived here yesterday morning.

OCT. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ancona arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

LONDON, OCT. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Brindisi arrived at Plymouth from Bombay yesterday morning.

OCT. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ethiopia arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast on

OCT. 1

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Total week's sales of Cotton	68,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	16,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton.....	27,000	,,
,, ,, Surats.....	2,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	555,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	130,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton in London.....	44,000	,,

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats strong.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera..... 4 1-16

The Manchester market has been strong.

Twist Shirtings	5-4½
32s. Shirtings do.	6-4½
32lbs. Warp Twist.....	0-9½
40's Mule Yarn. Rupee Paper.....	80½
4 per cent. ,, ...	84½
4½ per cent. Consols for account.....	101½
3 per cent. Sterling Loan	102
3½ per cent. French Rentes.....	107¾
4½ ,, ...	50⅞d.
Bar Silver	

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

FRIDAY, NIGHT, October 12.

10 p.m.	80·9

SATURDAY, October 13.

6 a.m.	78·2
10 a.m.	84·7
2 p.m.	87·7
4 p.m.	87·2
10 p.m.	81·1

SUNDAY, October 14.

6 a.m.	78·7
10 a.m.	85·7
2 p.m.	87·1
4 p.m.	85·4

THE MAILS.

THE P. and O. Company have received a telegram stating that the Venetia, with the outward English mails, left Suez for Bombay at 3 a. m. yesterday.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will remain at Mahableshwur till the middle of November, when he will come to Bombay to receive the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

A MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY, presided over by Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was held on Saturday to investigate the circumstances attending the loss of the s.s. Airey near Ras Fartak, on the Arabian coast, on the 16th August last. Captain Fleet, who was in command of the lost vessel, said in his evidence that he had shaped his course, on the night of the 15th August, so as to give the coast a wide berth and pass Ras Fartak at a distance of about twenty-three miles. The night was hazy, but he was confident of his position, and had no suspicion that anything was wrong. At about 3 a. m. breakers were seen ahead, and before anything could be done to avoid them, the ship struck and began to fill rapidly. The captain accounted for the loss of the vessel by a current setting in from the north. John Morgan, the chief officer of the s. s. Airey, generally corroborated the captain's statement as to the state of the weather and the circumstances attending the mishap. The inquiry was adjourned until this (Monday) morning.

MR. BOZZONI, the Italian Consul, informs us that he yesterday received a telegram from Genoa, dated the 13th instant, announcing that the 15 days' quarantine imposed on all vessels from Bombay on arrival at the ports of Italy is now reduced to ten days."

THE investigation of the circumstances connected with the fatal accident to Mr. William Hounson, Coachbuilder and Instructor in the Government Dockyard, was concluded on Saturday when the jury expressed the opinion that the horse, through whose vicious-ness the mishap was caused, should not have been let out on hire to be driven by any person who had no previous acquaintance with it.

A NEW cloth-bazaar, known as the "Lukhmidas Khimjee Kapad Bazaar," was opened in the Native Town on Thursday last. It contains ninety-seven shops ; and the land and buildings have cost the proprietor, Mr. Tribhowundas Jugjeevundas, about Rs. 1,50,000. A "singing entertainment," at which many European and native gentlemen were present, was given in the upper hall of the premises on Saturday evening last.

ON a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Mr. Justice Birdwood a few days ago, Nowrojee Dosabhoy, a boy about fourteen years of age, dressed as a Parsee priest, was produced before his lordship at the High Court on Saturday last. The writ was issued at the instance of the young priest's mother, who stated in an affidavit that, on the death of her husband, she allowed Nowrojee and another boy, since deceased, to remain in the custody of their grandfather on the latter's assurance that they would be properly cared for and educated. The grandfather died in June, 1882, and the circumstances of his family having altogether changed, she was anxious to have her son back in her custody. The grandmother, on the other hand, affirmed that her husband, at the time of his death, conjured her not to part with the custody of the child. His lordship, on a consideration of all the circumstances, directed that the boy should be given up to his mother, the natural guardian. The little priest would not go to his mother, and continued stubborn for some time, but was eventually induced to go to her.

A CHANGE has been made in the arrangements for the disposal of emergent work during the vacation of the High Court which commences to-day. Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice West will attend on the Original and Appellate Sides respectively. Business on the former side and in the Insolvency Court will be heard on the 17th instant and the 7th November, and on the latter side on the 1st November.

SEVERAL important matters are to come before the Corporation at the meeting convened for Monday next, the 22nd instant. A discussion on the Flats nuisance will probably arise upon the presentation of a report on the subject which Dr. Weir, Acting Municipal Commissioner has prepared in reply to the question asked by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee last month, whether any, and, if any, what steps had been taken to abate the nuisance. Copies of the report on the census of the city taken in 1881 are at last to be presented. A Resolution of Government sanctioning the personal allowance of Rs. 250 per month proposed to be made to Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, will be submitted. Mr. Aguiar has given notice of his intention to put certain questions to the Executive as to the why and wherefore of busy public streets being allowed to remain cut up for such long periods in connection with the water-supply and drainage works, and why many roads, particularly in the Mazagon and Byculla sections, have been permitted to get into very bad repair.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* has the following on the subject of Corporation meetings having to be adjourned for want of sufficient members assembling to make a quorum :—"The adjourned special general meetings of the Bombay Corporation which were advertised for Monday last were adjourned till Tuesday for want of a quorum. It seems strange that this should so often be the case. Business which involves the interests of the city at large must be put off because probably the interests of individual members might suffer if temporarily put aside to allow of their being present at such meetings. Surely candidates when offering themselves for election must foresee that to enable themselves to do their duty to the rate-payers they must at times necessarily inconvenience themselves. But we are afraid that there are many whose ambition it is simply to belong to the Municipal Corporation, and in satisfying this craving they have done all that they judge necessary. We think that a clause might be introduced in the Legislature enjoining forfeiture of appointment on such as absent themselves at more than three meetings, unless they can show good reason therefor.

THE Survey steamer Investigator, Captain L. S. Dawson, R. N., sailed from Bombay on Saturday for Cochin, &c.

SENHOR AREZ, the Portuguese Commissioner of Salt, Abkari, and Customs, has arrived in Bombay to examine the accounts and to receive the share of the Customs revenue due to the Portuguese Government in accordance with the Customs Union.

DR. MEDEIROS, Coadjutor Bishop to the Archbishop of Goa, accompanied by his secretary (Father Fialho), arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning, and landed at the Carnac-bunder, where he was received by the Vicar General and a number of priests. During his temporary stay he will reside in the Portuguese Chapel at Colaba. He proceeds shortly to Madras, to which place he has been appointed.

IT is stated that the Governor-General of Portuguese India and the Governor of Pondicherry are among the distinguished visitors invited by the Government of India to attend the Calcutta Exhibition. They will be the guests of the Viceroy during their stay there. It is expected that the newly appointed Coadjutor Bishop of Goa will also visit Calcutta about the beginning of December.

THE visit to Simla of Mr. Cordery, the Resident at Hyderabad, is said to have been made mainly in search of health. He was to leave Simla yesterday, restored by the trip.

COLONEL HANCOCK, R.E., Director-General of Railways, goes to Kurrachee on inspection duty early next month.

MAJOR JOHN BIDDULPH has been pretty generally talked of as about to join the staff of the Duke of Connaught as comptroller of the household, the *Pioneer* says, but Major Biddulph has long passed that, and is on the high road to political preferment. Captain Martin, R.E., is now on his way to Meerut to make everything ready for the Duke's reception, but has not been permanently attached to H. R. H.'s staff.

THE Editor of the *Englishman* telegraphs that the paragraph we quoted the other day from the *Reis and Rayyett* is "false in every particular," except the bare fact of his retirement, which was settled a year and a half ago. We have already quoted the *Englishman's* contradiction of the *Reis and Rayyett's* statements.

THE *Madras Mail* regrets to hear from Ooty that intelligence was received from England on Wednesday of the death of Mrs. Grant Duff's mother. This sad event will prevent Mrs. Grant Duff leaving Ooty till after Christmas.

IN future the Indian Civilian will have yet one more test to pass before he can set foot on the decks of the P. and O. The Government of Bombay have complained that the recruits sent out do not possess even the moderate proficiency in riding which is requisite for the performance of their duties. The Civil Service Commissioners have replied that selected candidates will henceforth have to satisfy the requirements of the examiners in this subject.

A SERIOUS case of theft of Government money is stated to have occurred, the other day, at a place called Chandigarh, on the line of march to Kalka. It appears that while a remittance of about Rs. 12,000 was under escort to Simla, the guard, on being relieved at Chandigarh, discovered that one of the boxes had been tampered with ; and on examination it was found that Rs. 4,000 had been abstracted. No clue to the perpetrators of the theft has as yet been discovered.

IT is stated that the Municipality of Umritsar proposes to expend about fifteen hundred rupees in sending a chosen number of artizans, of various crafts, to see the beauties of the Calcutta Exhibition, under the guidance of Mr. E. Nicholl, the Municipal Secretary. "This example," remarks the Lahore paper, "is one which might be followed with advantage by other Municipalities and District Committees. There can be little doubt that a sight of the many wonders gathered together at Calcutta will expand the mind of the Punjabi artificer, who is, perhaps, unwilling to admit that, clever as he is, he has still a great deal to learn. The crafts of other provinces and other lands can all in turn be made to furnish valuable hints to the stone-cutters, embroiderers, metal-workers, and carpenters of the Punjab."

THE *Englishman* is glad to see that the Exhibition Committee have accepted General Wilkinson's proposal to show some objects bearing on military life. "It is to be regretted that General Wilkinson's larger scheme to have as considerable a show as possible of such objects did not meet with the appreciation of the Government of India in the Military Department. A Military Court would have been a very useful department of the Exhibition. And its utility would have been increased by the compilation of a good illustrated catalogue, copies of which might have been widely distributed among military men. Much useful information could thus have been supplied on many questions of importance to the army, especially in such matters as equipments. Perhaps, however, the Military Department were afraid, if it sanctioned the exhibition, of furnishing information to the Russians."

MR. GRANT DUFF and his colleagues had better beware, the local *Mail* remarks, for at the last fortnightly meeting of the Madras Debating Club, the subject for discussion was—"That the backward condition of the Presidency of Madras is due to a long succession of inert and incapable Governments." After a long and animated debate, the motion was carried by a large majority.

THE summer seat of the Punjab Government will probably be transferred from Simla to Dalhousie in 1885, an up-country paper says, "the Lieutenant-Governor having determined on the step, and the Viceroy having accorded his consent. The Lieutenant-Governor is understood to feel the desirability of making that closer acquaintance with the Punjab services which his presence in the heart of the province promises to afford him ; whilst, as a less pressing consideration, the social duties imposed on the head of a local Government by the present arrangement are manifestly oppressive to an officer whose sumptuary allowance is not regulated by the Imperial scale."

IT is surprising, the local *Catholic Examiner* thinks, that a city like Bombay should not possess a Museum worthy of it. "The Victoria and Albert Museum scarcely deserves the name of Museum. The annual allotment assigned for purchase of specimens worth exhibiting is totally insufficient. The secretary and curator is *ex officio* Professor of Botany in the Grant Medical College, and with his labours divided between two such appointments, one or the other must suffer. We hear that the collection of birds and fishes sent from Bombay to the London Fisheries Exhibition is to be returned to the Museum along with the cases in which they have been exhibited at the Museum. This addition will increase in some measure the attraction of the Museum, but it will still be far from what it should be."

THE last batch of time-expired coolies who sailed from Demerara in the Ganges for Calcutta deposited with the Government, for remittance to India, the sum of $59,595, and the jewellery they carried on their persons was estimated as being worth $12,410 ; so that the returning emigrants possess altogether a sum of over $72,000 in money and jewels. The classification of the passengers was as follows :—339 men, 144 women, 49 boys, 41 girls, and 6 infants, or a total of 579 souls. Upon these results a Demarara paper remarks :—"These poor down-trodden and oppressed coolies have not done so ill in the way of saving money. How many agricultural labourers in England would be required to produce among them savings amounting in the aggregate to £15,000 ?

SAYS the *Pioneer* of Saturday :—"The public opinion, quoted by a contemporary, that has pronounced against the Viceroy's impending visit to Kashmir, might, we take it, find room in a family tea-pot. It is happily the first expression we have noticed of a churlish and unreasonable objection to His Excellency's enjoying a brief period of relaxation from the trying duties of his office, in the way that may seem best to himself. The Viceroy shows no apparent inclination to avoid Calcutta, and will arrive there about the time that Viceroys annually do. The fear of hardship to the people of the country ensuing from the presence of a large camp might be well-grounded, if stringent precautions had not already been taken to prevent it. At Jummoo and at Srinuggur considerations of what is due to the feelings of the Maharajah will allow of the Viceregal party being in all senses His Highness's guests, but at every other stage of the trip the expenses of every kind will be borne by Lord Ripon, and probably so discharged that the subjects of the Maharajah will have good reason to remember their visitors as welcome guests."

THE Lahore paper is able to furnish some particulars with regard to the district of Shignan (not Shugan, as Reuter had it) which has lately been taken possession of by the Afghans :—

"In 1874 he [Yusuf Beg, the Chief of Shignan] was visited by a native explorer attached to the Forsyth Mission to Kashgar. The Mir told this man that he had heard of the arrangement between the Russians and English, by which the Pandjah (river Oxus) was to be the boundary of Afghanistan. Shignan proper lies east of the river : most of the Mir's villages, including Bar Panjah, his capital, are on the west or Afghan side. The arrangement about the boundary line, the Mir said, gave him great anxiety ; but he thought his best plan was to surrender to Cabul the villages on the west of the river, and then throw himself into the arms of Russia and Bokhara ; by which means he hoped to secure himself in possession of his territories on the right or east bank. The explorer reported that the Afghans would be glad to get possession of Shignan, but that its natural defences were so strong that they dare not attempt the enterprize. He also reported that Yusuf Beg, as ruler of Shignan, and Roshan, could put 7,000 men into the field, armed with swords made in the country, and heavy rifled arquebusses made by the Kirghiz. Lead and all the materials for making gunpowder were found in the country, and even percussion caps were manufactured. The Mir had also 1,500 English smooth-bore muskets. Until we get further information it is impossible to define, with any accuracy, the importance of the present news. Possibly it is quite unimportant ; but on the other hand, Russian agents may have been stirring up some petty disturbance on this part of the Afghan frontier, with a view to distracting the Ameer's attention to events on the Herat side."

MR. BUYERS, the Chief Engineer of the Assam Railways, is at Simla, the Allahabad paper says, with the preliminary survey reports of the projected line from Comillah to Silchar, and thence through the North Cachar Hills to Upper Assam. These show that the portion from Comillah to Silchar promises to prove highly remunerative, and in connection with the extension to Chittagong (the reports of which have not yet come to hand) may be sufficiently so to tempt the private capitalist to embark in the scheme. Allowing 50 per cent. of the gross earnings for working expenses, the profits of the Chittagong branch are estimated at 10 per cent., and even if 60 per cent. is deducted for working, 7 per cent. profit would result. On the same basis the Comillah-Silchar portion would yield nearly 6 per cent. The reconnaissance of the North Cachar Hills has proved unexpectedly favourable. Mr. Buyers and four survey parties will be occupied all the coming cold season in elaborating and completing the above survey, and will push their operations further—from the eastern opening of the Cachar Hills to Dibrughar on one side, and to Gowhatty on the other. The present estimate of cost is one lakh and thirty thousand rupees per mile. When the work of this winter is complete, the extension to Upper Assam will be further considered, and probably Mr. Hope, the Public Works Minister, accompanied by the Chief Commissioner of Assam (Mr. Elliott), may traverse the country concerned during the cold weather of 1884-85.

THE Reverend Charles Strong, referred to in our Colombo correspondent's telegram, is a Presbyterian minister, and a very popular preacher, in Melbourne. He has for some time past had frequent differences with the Presbytery, which culminated at the end of August last in his resignation of the pastorate of the Scots Church, a post he had held for eight years.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR J. C. STOCKLEY, and Captain J. A. R. Bell, Army Pay Department, who are expected out shortly, have been posted as Paymasters of the 2nd Royal Lancaster and 2nd Gloucestershire Regiments, respectively.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. R. MATHEWS, of the Judge Advocate's Department, who went home in April last year, has obtained a second extension of six months, thus making two years in all, so that he will not return till next April, when in all probability he will be posted to his old circle, Sirhind and Lahore, in the place of Major M. Clementi, who, it is expected, will be transferred to Simla as Deputy Judge Advocate, *vice* Colonel Nixham, who will then have over 30 years' service to his credit, and will be close on 59 years of age.

THE death of Colonel E. T. Shiffner, an old 54th man, in which corps he served within a month of 34 years, is announced at the age of 55½ years. He commanded his old regiment, now the 2nd Battalion Dorset, from November 1877, to November 1881, when he retired on half-pay, thus accepting the new rules of four years instead of five in command. In 1882 Colonel Shiffner was appointed to the 35th Regimental District, with head-quarters at Chichester, and was still in that command at the time of his death.

LIEUTENANTS R. L. RETALLACK, East Kent, and J. Govan, 1st Norfolk, have resigned their probationers' appointment in the Bombay Staff Corps, and are attached to the 2nd North Staffordshire and 2nd Norfolk Regiments, respectively.

LIEUTENANT GROVE, Cheshire Regiment, is removed to the 2nd Battalion.

SURGEON R. H. S. SAWYER, A.M.D., takes medical charge of the Allahabad Rest Camp in addition to his other duties.

THE Secretary of State has decided that, in view of the reserved power vested in H. M.'s Government to appoint an officer of the Indian Medical Department to the office of Surgeon-General, H. M.'s Forces, when British officers are permitted to exchange in these appointments, the officer exchanging to India shall occupy the same position precisely as respects his tenure of the post as the officer with whom he exchanges ; that is to say, the new incumbent shall retain the post until the expiration of five years from the date on which his predecessor was appointed thereto, and for no longer period.

IT is stated to have been ruled that officers of the Royal Engineers appointed to the Sub-Marine Mining Service and posted as Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, P. W. D., are to be viewed as supernumeraries, and will be brought upon the effective lists by promotion in succession to vacancies occurring in the sanctioned scale of Royal Engineers on each list.

THE Secretary of State for India has directed that in allotting "non-entitled" passages in troopships, preference is to be given to those applicants who have not already enjoyed the privilege, other claims being fairly equal.

IT has been decided to withdraw the detachment of British Infantry stationed at Moradabad, which has hitherto been furnished from Bareilly. The arrangement comes into force after the departure of the regiment now quartered at Bareilly in the course of the present relief season.

ANOTHER CASE OF SHOOTING BY A SOLDIER.—At a European District Court-Martial held at Poona on 9th October, Private (Lance Corporal) Samson Wedgwood, 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, was arraigned upon the following charges:—(1st) having, at Poona on 27th September, offered violence to Lance Corporal F. Bratley, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, his superior officer and in the execution of his office, by presenting at him his loaded rifle, at the same time using threatening language, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "stand back, or I'll fire ; I'm loaded ;" (2nd) having, without due authority, twice discharged his rifle, loaded with ball cartridge, thereby unauthorizedly expending two ball cartridges, value annas one or thereabouts. The Court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to be reduced to the ranks and to be imprisoned with hard labour for two years, and further to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the sum of one anna in respect of two ball cartridges.

EXPENSES IN ATTENDING RIFLE MEETINGS.—In our issue of the 4th instant, in criticising Sir Frederick Roberts's speech at Bangalore, and especially that portion of it in which he expressed a hope that the number of teams coming to Bangalore from a distance would be greater next year, we said :—"As to the increased number of corps represented, the question resolves itself, we fancy, into one of rupees, annas, and pies. Regimental funds or regimental officers are seldom rich enough to afford the expense of sending representatives of their own to Bangalore," etc., etc. We now learn, as a matter of fact, that Sir Frederick addressed the Government of India, through the Government of Madras, on this very subject in June of this year, and succeeded in securing the indulgence of a free passage by rail for teams both of British and native regiments who wished to take part in the Bangalore and Secunderabad meetings. The Government of India have also been asked to make the grant of these free passages annual, but their answer has not as yet been received. Soldiers training for the 1884 meetings, however, may understand that there is every probability of their not being called on to pay the expense of travelling to rifle meetings. The cost of travelling is a trifle when compared with the advantages of encouraging our soldiers to become experts in the use of the rifle.—*Madras Mail.*

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a Native District Court-Martial held at Poona on 8th October. Sepoy Shaik Mahomed, 16th Regiment N. I., was arraigned upon the following charges :—1st having at Poona, when Police Sentry in time of peace, over the lines of C Company, 16th Regiment, between the hours of 4 and 6 a.m. on 25th day of September, left his post without being regularly relieved ; (2nd) Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having at Poona on or about 25th September, neglected to obey a Regimental Standing Order, forbidding any man of the regiment to enter the house of a married comrade when absent from it, by entering the house of Sepoy Hari Gawas, 16th Regiment N. I., while he, the said sepoy Hary Gawas, was absent from his house. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the 2nd charge, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for six months.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 12.—The pressure has increased briskly, except at a few stations in the south, where a slight disturbance has been formed. The readings are highest in Burma, and lowest over the Peninsula, but are relatively high in the north-west. Also the distribution of pressure is very similar to the average of the month ; and the change of wind from westward to eastward is progressing quickly. At the majority of stations it has already occurred. The temperature has fallen somewhat. The sky is cloudless in Behar, and North-Western and Central India ; more or less clouded elsewhere. The only rain of importance is in Assam, Eastern Bengal, and the south of the Peninsula, but slight showers are reported from Bombay. Rain to-day :—Madura and Bangalore, 2 inches ; Silchar, Dacca, Chittagong, Wellington, and Coimbatore, 1 inch ; Madras, Cochin, and Mercara, ½ inch. Previously, Bangalore had 2½ inches ; Silchar, Nowgong, and Salem 1 inch ; Nellore, Trichinopoly, and Cochin, ½ inch.

AHMEDNUGGUR.—The total rainfall this monsoon up to Monday evening (8th October) was 35½ inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Oct.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla In. cts.
Previously reqtd..	80 07	84 76	82 20	90 46
12 Friday	0 00	.. ..	....	....
13 Saturday	0 03	0 02	0 00	0 00
14 Sunday	....	0 00	0 00	0 00
Total	80 10	84 78	82 20	90 46
Corresponding date last year	67 89	77 15	73 84	76 73

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 12th October 1883.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·816
Temperature of the Air	84·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point.....	77·3
Relative humidity of Air.....	·806
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	90·4
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)...	77·2
General Direction of Wind*.....	ENE, NE, NNE, ENE, WNW, NE, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	174
Fall of Rain*.....	0·00
Total fall during the month	1·15
,, ,, ,, year	80·07
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 13th..	0·03

* From midnight.

North Cachar Hills has proved unexpec
favourable. Mr. Buyers and four survey partie
will be occupied all the coming cold season in
elaborating and completing the above survey, and
will push their operations further—from the eastern
opening of the Cachar Hills to Dibrughar on one
side, and to Gowhatty on the other. The present
estimate of cost is one lakh and thirty thousand
rupees per mile. When the work of this winter is
complete, the extension to Upper Assam will be
further considered, and probably Mr. Hope, the
Public Works Minister, accompanied by the Chief
Commissioner of Assam (Mr. Elliott), may traverse
the country concerned during the cold weather of
1884-85.

THE Reverend Charles Strong, referred to in our
Colombo correspondent's telegram, is a Presbyterian
minister, and a very popular preacher, in Melbourne.
He has for some time past had frequent differences
with the Presbytery, which culminated at the end
of August last in his resignation of the pastorate
of the Scots Church, a post he had held for eight
years.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR J. C. STOCKLEY, and Captain J. A. R.
Bell, Army Pay Department, who are expected
out shortly, have been posted as Paymasters of the
2nd Royal Lancaster and 2nd Gloucestershire
Regiments, respectively.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. R. MATHEWS, of the
Judge Advocate's Department, who went home in
April last year, has obtained a second extension of
six months, thus making two years in all, so that
he will not return till next April, when in all pro-
bability he will be posted to his old circle, Sirhind
and Lahore, in the place of Major M. Clementi,
who, it is expected, will be transferred to Simla as
Deputy Judge Advocate, *vice* Colonel Nixham,
who will then have over 30 years' service to his
credit, and will be close on 59 years of age.

THE death of Colonel E. T. Shiffner, an old 54th
man, in which corps he served within a month of
34 years, is announced at the age of 55½ years. He
commanded his old regiment, now the 2nd Battalion
Dorset, from November 1877, to November 1881,
when he retired on half-pay, thus accepting the
new rules of four years instead of five in command.
In 1882 Colonel Shiffner was appointed to the 35th
Regimental District, with head-quarters at
Chichester, and was still in that command at the
time of his death.

LIEUTENANTS R. L. RETALLACK, East Kent, and
J. Govan, 1st Norfolk, have resigned their proba-
tioners' appointment in the Bombay Staff Corps,
and are attached to the 2nd North Staffordshire
and 2nd Norfolk Regiments, respectively.

LIEUTENANT GROVE, Cheshire Regiment, is
removed to the 2nd Battalion.

SURGEON R. H. S. SAWYER, A.M.D., takes medi-
cal charge of the Allahabad Rest Camp in addition
to his other duties.

THE Secretary of State has decided that, in view
of the reserved power vested in H. M.'s Govern-
ment to appoint an officer of the Indian Medical
Department to the office of Surgeon-General,
H. M.'s Forces, when British officers are permitted
to exchange in these appointments, the officer ex-
changing to India shall occupy the same position
precisely as respects his tenure of the post as the
officer with whom he exchanges ; that is to say,
the new incumbent shall retain the post until the
expiration of five years from the date on which
his predecessor was appointed thereto, and for no
longer period.

IT is stated to have been ruled that officers of
the Royal Engineers appointed to the Sub-Marine
Mining Service and posted as Assistant Engineers,
2nd grade, P. W. D., are to be viewed as super-
numeraries, and will be brought upon the effective
lists by promotion in succession to vacancies occur-
ring in the sanctioned scale of Royal Engineers on
each list.

THE Secretary of State for India has directed
that in allotting "non-entitled" passages in troop-
ships, preference is to be given to those applicants
who have not already enjoyed the privilege, other
claims being fairly equal.

IT has been decided to withdraw the detach-
ment of British Infantry stationed at Moradabad,
which has hitherto been furnished from Bareilly.
The arrangement comes into force after the depar-
ture of the regiment now quartered at Bareilly in
the course of the present relief season.

ANOTHER CASE OF SHOOTING BY A SOLDIER.—At
a European District Court-Martial held at Poona on
9th October, Private (Lance Corporal) Samson Wedg-
wood, 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, was
arraigned upon the following charges:—(1st) having,
at Poona on 27th September, offered violence to
Lance Corporal F. Bratley, 2nd Battalion East
Yorkshire Regiment, his superior officer and in
the execution of his office, by presenting at him his
loaded rifle, at the same time using threatening
language, in substance and to the effect following,
that is to say, "stand back, or I'll fire ; I'm loaded ;"
(2nd) having, without due authority, twice dis-
charged his rifle, loaded with ball cartridge, there-
by unauthorizedly expending two ball cartridges,
value annas one or thereabouts. The Court found
the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and sentenced
him to be reduced to the ranks and to be imprisoned
with hard labour for two years, and further to be
put under stoppages of pay until he shall have
made good the sum of one anna in respect of two
ball cartridges.

EXPENSES IN ATTENDING RIFLE MEETINGS.—In
our issue of the 4th instant, in criticising Sir
Frederick Roberts's speech at Bangalore, and especi-
ally that portion of it in which he expressed a hope
that the number of teams coming to Bangalore from
a distance would be greater next year, we said :—
"As to the increased number of corps represented,
the question resolves itself, we fancy, into one of
rupees, annas, and pies. Regimental funds or
regimental officers are seldom rich enough to afford
the expense of sending representatives of their own to
Bangalore," etc., etc. We now learn, as a matter of
fact, that Sir Frederick addressed the Government
of India, through the Government of Madras, on
this very subject in June of this year, and succeeded
in securing the indulgence of a free passage by rail
for teams both of British and native regiments
who wished to take part in the Bangalore and
Secunderabad meetings. The Government of India
have also been asked to make the grant of these free
passages annual, but their answer

observations myself. At 10 p.m. on the 15th, I considered I was about 47 miles from the nearest land and about 54 miles from Ras Fartak, bearing about W. by S., nearly a quarter south. I marked down my position on the chart at noon on the 15th. I do not know if the chief officer saw the position I marked on the chart. The chief officer's latitude and longitude by observation agreed with mine on that day. It was not hazy enough on the night of the 15th up to the time I went to bed to cause me to take any extra precautions. When I went to bed, on the course I then was, I should not have been in soundings within thirty miles. I did not think it necessary in approaching this coast during the S. W. monsoon to have an extra look-out and to be on deck myself. I consider two men on the forecastle head would be talking together and keeping a worse look-out than one man. When I went to bed, I could see a light off at full range. When I could only see at a distance of about one mile, no orders were given by me to ease the engines or as regards the lead. She was going full speed, and I did not expect to be in soundings. I expected to pass the land at fully twenty miles. I expected to encounter a current to the northward, but not to meet that current while to the eastward of the cape, because there is a current chart in Finlay's directory which I had referred to. There was one ship's log-book. I used to look at it at various times during the passage and sign it at the end of each week. There was a log-slate kept on the bridge. It was not saved. I asked the chief officer if he had saved the log-book, and he replied that he could not. I made no endeavour personally to save it. I think the chief officer and myself first heard the breakers about the same time, while on the starboard bow. The chief officer gave the order to put the helm a-starboard and telegraphed the engines to stand by. If he had put the engines fullspeed astern it would have brought the ship's head round to the starboard. I think the breakers might have been two ships' length off when I first heard them. I do not think the engines were ever stopped. The telegraph was put to stop—at least I gave the chief officer orders to do so; and directly afterwards I gave the order to go full speed ahead. I did not notice any decrease in the sea from one in the morning up to the time the ship struck. The officer on the watch did not report to me any increase in the sea. There was a strong swell from the S. W. just before we struck. Afterwards in going backwards and forwards to the ship in boats, I experienced the swell running along the coast from the S. W. The swell that I encountered from the S. W. on the 15th was not heavy enough to cause any set to the northward. I think the look-out man could not have seen the cliffs at a quarter of a mile that morning. I made no voyage as chief officer from Bombay to Aden at the end of May. I do not remember at what distance I then passed Ras Fartak. What made me pass RasFartak at twenty miles was the passage in my directions which stated that the coast was bold and might be approached in safety. It did not say whether this was during the N. E. or S. W. monsoon. I saw no advice in Finlay's Directory stating that there were in the S. W monsoon is generally very hazy and the land consequently not visible till very close, rendering it necessary to pay great attention to the land. I did not consider I was approaching a dangerous coast. My deep sealead on the night of the wreck was in the chart-room. It was detached from the line, which was also in the chart-room. I had also hand leads with the lines in the chart-room, reaching to at least twice the depth under the distances recorded on the 15th. There were four boats on board the ship; they were on a life-boat capable of carrying about twenty in a heavy sea, a jolly-boats which could carry about ten persons each. We had two life-buoys on board. Nothing could have been done to save the ship after she struck, because the engine-room, stoke-hole, saloon, cabin, chandeliers, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 12 light argand lamps, single light wall shades with lustres, 1, 2 and 4 light hanging kerosine oil lamps, hanging vase lamps, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 4, Bake House Lane, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of ROBERT FARROW, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

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4½ tons teak scantlings 3 by 1½.

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Bombay, 15th October, 1883.

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On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, "Land's End," Narrayen Dabholker Road, Malabar Hill, the property of H. W. BARROW, Esq., proceeding home.

Catalogues will be printed and the property will be on view four days prior to the date of sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 15th October, 1883.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF HARDWARE AND PAINT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

27 packages, hardware, consisting of Wheeler's adzes, drawing knives, solid Kent axe-heads, strong brass thimbles, ship scrapers, steeled caulking irons, letter balances, police lanterns, oil cans, carpenters' adzes, mule hammers, hatchets, square nose choppers, round nose meat choppers, cottage hatchets, fish-hooks, &c.

4 casks white zinc, black, Venetian red, emerald green, Prussian blue, and yellow paints in ¼ and ½ cwt. kegs.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " dhoties.
8 " " T. cloth.
10 cases T. red cambrics.
3 " bordered prints, 35 in. 25 yds.
95 " school slates.
200 gross snuff-boxes.
2 cases oleographs in frames.

The property of an officer, consisting of teakwood campstables, bookstand, easy chair, mallet pattern arm chairs, field officer's sword with knot, albums, plated muffiniers, spoons and forks, carving knife and forks, general officer's uniform, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome English-built light buggy.
1 " Grey Arab horse.
1 " Canoe-shaped landau.
1 " Office Shigram nearly new.
1 English-built buggy.
1 " Magonette.
1 new Pony Cart.
1 strong bay Australian horse about 8 years old, about 16 hands high, goes in single as well as in double harness.
1 Coventry bicycle in excellent order.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Bhugwandas Bhagla—

100 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Bhugwandas Bhagla—

150 superior first class teak squares, in small lots to suit purchasers.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine-street, Fort, close to their auction rooms, valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood and English-made mahogany household furniture, 6, 8, 12, 15, 18 and 21 light chandeliers, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 12 light argand lamps, single light wall shades with lustres, 1, 2 and 4 light hanging kerosine oil lamps, hanging vase lamps, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

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OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 35
Do. 10 do.
Do. fo 6 are lights 2,000 Candles, each. " 1,200
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NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 31st December, 1882, of Rs. 50 per Share (being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum) has been declared and made payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th October, 1883, to Shareholders whose names were on the Company's Register on the 31st December, 1882.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates when applying for the Dividend Warrants.

By Order,
ABDOOL HOOSEN HAJEE ZENAL ABADIN SHERAZEE,
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Bombay, Sept. 21, 1883.

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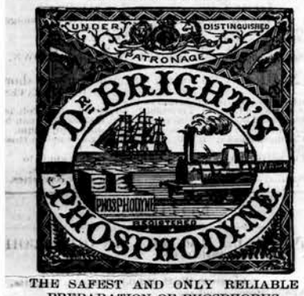

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FOR OCTOBER.

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☞ The GUIDE for October has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and So of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully, "JOHN

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